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New York

President: Mr. Ashe ..... (Antigua and Barbuda)

In the absence of the President, Mrs. Miculescu (Romania), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

Agenda items 63 and 13 (*continued*)

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/222)

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/220)

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Mr. Dos Santos (Brazil): At the outset, my delegation wishes to thank the President for convening this joint debate on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and on the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. This event is particularly timely since this year we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the African Union and the tenth anniversary of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). My delegation would also like to extend its appreciation to the Secretary-General for presenting the reports under consideration today.

As Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff stated during her speech on the occasion of the African Union's golden jubilee in May in Addis Ababa, Brazil sees the African continent as a brother and close neighbour. Our African descent constitutes one of the strongest pillars of our culture and our national identity. Brazil's support for NEPAD reflects that awareness of our inextricable connections to Africa.

The Secretary-General's eleventh progress report on NEPAD (A/68/222) confirms that Africa is undergoing profound economic and social transformations. Over the previous year, encouraging developments continued to materialize in the fields of infrastructure development, agriculture and food security, health and education, and information and communications technology. In addition, the consolidation of the African Peer Review Mechanism has helped to strengthen mechanisms to identify and put in place African solutions to African challenges. In that regard, we wish to commend the NEPAD Agency, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union and the regional economic commissions for their consistent efforts.

We need to recognize, however, that, despite the resilience shown by African economies, many challenges persist on the path to sustainable development. In many instances, the chronic lack of resources for public investments hinders the full implementation of NEPAD development plans.

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In the area of international trade, African countries are faced with many structural barriers to their access to global markets. A lack of trade financing and the imposition of tariff and non-tariff barriers in developed-country markets, including trade-distorting subsidies, continue to prevent Africa from meeting its full export potential, especially in agriculture. In that regard, as we approach the ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization to be held in Bali in December, we must strive to ensure an outcome that is consistent with the central role of agriculture for developing countries.

The continued decline in official development assistance (ODA) is another cause of concern when it comes to African development initiatives. We call on all donor countries and development partners to fulfil their ODA commitments and to intensify support for NEPAD activities in order to sustain the momentum that has been achieved, bearing in mind that Africa is the only region that is not on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

Brazil's commitment to Africa's sustainable development is permanent and unwavering. Our efforts to that effect have been concentrated on cooperation in the areas of health and agriculture and food security, always in accordance with the principles of South-South cooperation, such as non-conditionality and demand-driven assistance. They have also included productive investments in a number of sectors.

As far as agriculture and food security are concerned, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, EMBRAPA — a State enterprise — continues to provide technology and capacity-building through South-South cooperation to various African countries. Examples of ongoing projects include the creation of community seed banks in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia; family agriculture development in Malawi; cooperative development in Benin; and biotechnology laboratorial procedures in Ghana. In addition, EMBRAPA also supports the production of tropical fruit, cocoa, cotton, rice and horticulture in countries such as Senegal, Tanzania, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of the Congo, with a view to improving access to food and increasing food security and resilience.

Through the Ministry of Rural Development, the Brazilian Government is also transferring capacity to countries such as Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ghana to help them develop local versions of one of our national programmes, which provides finance for family-farming investments in machinery and equipment, irrigation and dairy production, among other areas.

In the field of health, in order for Africa to achieve sustainable development, it is essential to make progress in the fight against continental epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. To that effect, we have been working together with a number of African Governments in order to facilitate access to drugs and treatment throughout the continent. In 2012, in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, the Brazilian Government's health foundation opened a medicine factory in Maputo that has been producing 21 types of antiretroviral drugs to combat HIV/AIDS. It is expected that in two years, production will be sufficient to cater to the demand of the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. In that regard, it is essential that African and other affected countries continue to be able to make full use of the flexibilities in the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in accordance with the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and public health.

Brazil has also participated actively in United Nations and NEPAD activities aimed at curing and preventing malaria, including the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. We have renewed our commitment to cooperating with African countries based on their own national experience in the control and elimination of malaria. At the bilateral level, we have continued to develop joint training and capacity-building programmes with a number of African countries for the prevention and control of malaria and the overall strengthening of national health systems.

All of those initiatives are underpinned by the commitments made by African and South American countries at the third Africa-South America Summit, held in February in Malabo. On that occasion, nations from the two regions reaffirmed the urgency of articulating policies aimed at improving food security, including access to food. They also committed to building a productive agenda focused on inclusive, sustainable economic growth and on prioritizing production by local small and medium-sized farms, while respecting their traditional methods. We also agreed on 27 different projects for implementation between our two regions in areas of common interest in addition to agriculture, such as education and culture, infrastructure, peace and security, institution-building, governance and public administration, and trade.

We also wish to highlight the importance of the meeting held in March in Durban, South Africa, between African leaders and leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China. The meeting focused on the potential for cooperation on infrastructure projects, as well as further initiatives in the areas of health, agriculture and food production, and the sharing of national experiences in the design and implementation of public policies aimed at sustainable development and social inclusion.

All those initiatives are fully aligned with African development priorities and are geared towards giving renewed strength to the ties between Africa and Brazil and South America as we strive to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals and advance towards the post-2015 development agenda.

Mr. Bweupe (Zambia): I would like to thank the President for giving my delegation this opportunity to contribute to the topic under discussion today.

Zambia wishes to align its statement with those made this morning by the representatives of Ethiopia, on behalf of the African Group, and Fiji, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (see A/68/PV.36).

Most of the development issues concerning the New Partnership for Africa's Development have been very well articulated, particularly by Ethiopia, and our delegation would like to narrow the discussion down to one key issue that affects our socioeconomic development, namely, the agenda item on the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.

Malaria remains a major public-health concern in Zambia, particularly among children under 5 and pregnant women, with more than 4 million cases reported every year. My delegation would like to pay special tribute to the Secretary-General, as well as to the global community, for the unprecedented support that the fight against malaria has garnered in the past decade, a contribution that the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) highlighted in his recent report (A/67/825) Like the other parts of Africa where malaria is seriously endemic, Zambia has been a beneficiary of that unprecedented support.

I wish to echo the concerns in the WHO report on the shortfall in global financing for malaria control, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. We know that increased, sustained and predictable funding to the Global Fund does go a long way towards ensuring the availability of malaria-control commodities, as well as to consolidating and preventing a reversal of the gains that African countries, particularly malaria-endemic countries, have made. Like the rest of Africa, my country faces severe resource constraints, which challenges our ability to contribute from our local treasury. Therefore, by and large, the contribution of the global community has gone a long way towards fostering the gains we have made in malaria control. Continued support for attaining meaningful and sustained progress is therefore very much needed.

African countries and their Governments remain committed to malaria-control efforts, and Zambia, like many malaria-endemic countries, has made remarkable reductions in malaria incidence and has embarked on an ambitious programme to eliminate it altogether, through the use of enhanced surveillance, the assured availability of commodities and, in particular, integrated prevention and treatment interventions within communities.

I am glad to report that by the end of 2012, 72 per cent of households in our country had at least one mosquito net, and that all our districts have now been included in indoor residual spraying efforts. Seventy-four per cent of households have at least a net or have been sprayed against malaria. Of particular interest is the fact that more than 72 per cent of pregnant women are receiving antimalarial prophylaxis.

Those efforts have resulted in reductions in malaria incidence and fatalities of about 66 per cent, thus contributing to Millennium Development Goal 6. Ultimately, as it is for the rest of Africa, Zambia's goal is to eliminate malaria, because we believe that is part of our development agenda, and the impact of malaria goes way beyond the health sector. It is a basic social and development issue for most African countries.

While noting those gains, Zambia, like most African countries, has experienced some setbacks and challenges in scaling up planned interventions, due to shortfalls in the co-financing of programmes, especially from the global health initiatives. My delegation therefore calls for increased resources to be applied to research and surveillance to best inform malaria control efforts, to prevent the development of resistance to drugs used in malaria control and to prevent resurgence where we have elimination within sight. In support of the Secretary-General's report (A/68/222) and his

observations, we call for the consolidation of the gains made by maintaining the aspirations of Millennium Development Goal 6 in the post-2015 development agenda and ensuring that the eradication of malaria remains a priority global health issue.

Mr. Moktefi (Algeria): Allow me, at the outset, to welcome Mr. Ibrahim Hassane Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer of the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Algeria also welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on NEPAD (A/68/222) and the insights it provides.

My delegation wishes to associate itself with the statement made by the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group (see A/68/PV.36).

This year, the golden jubilee celebration of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity, now known as the African Union, provides us with an opportunity to take stock of what has been accomplished thus far and to look to the future with confidence. Launched in Abuja in 2001 to spearhead the African renaissance, the idea of NEPAD was born out of the political imperative for Africans to rely primarily on themselves to lift the continent out of poverty and to put an end to the marginalization of Africa from the globalization process. For that purpose, NEPAD has placed the issues of peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights, women's empowerment and sound economic management at the heart of sustainable development.

While recognizing the political, economic and social difficulties that have beset Africa's development for decades, NEPAD is also an expression of Africa's will to establish a new partnership anchored in the principle of African leadership and, above all, ownership.

After a decade of implementation, NEPAD, as a programme of the African Union, has produced a number of encouraging results. The promotion of infrastructure development as a driving force for Africa's integration and development led to the adoption, in 2010, of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) by the African Union's Heads of State. In addition to having a significant social impact, PIDA will improve Africa's competitiveness, strengthen its potential to attract investment and lead to a two-point increase in growth. The major infrastructure projects identified thus far will also lead to improved regional cooperation and integration and boost intra-African trade.

Landlocked African countries are likely to experience a reduction in transport costs, resulting from improved access to seaports and improved infrastructure in transit countries. In that regard, progress has been made in the project promoted by Algeria to complete the trans-Sahara highway and gas pipeline, which will link Algeria and Nigeria. In addition, the fibre-optic component of the project linking Nigeria, the Niger and Algeria has also seen substantial progress, as evidenced by the installation of 700 kilometres of the 2,700 kilometres of cable required. Significant progress has also been made within the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which aims at achieving a 6 per cent growth rate in the agricultural sector through the allocation of 10 per cent of national budgets. Today 30 countries have committed themselves to the programme, of which 21 have already adopted a national agriculture investment plan.

On the topic of governance, NEPAD has successfully launched the African Peer Review Mechanism as a means of effectively fostering the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated subregional and continental economic integration. The Peer Review Mechanism, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary, has consolidated its position as a voluntary instrument for promoting good governance. We are pleased to see today that 33 countries have joined the Mechanism, of which 17 have been peer-reviewed.

Although progress has been made in the past year in accelerating growth and social development, persistent challenges, including limited progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), linger. As such, sustained international support will be crucial if Africa is to meet those internationally agreed development goals, including and through a global partnership for development. To that end, we call on development partners to pursue efforts to deliver on their commitments to the continent's development, including those relating to assistance. All stakeholders need to make a strong push towards the Goals in Africa, the only region that is unlikely to attain them by 2015. The launch of the United Nations monitoring mechanism to review the implementation of

commitments made to the continent's development is likely to step up efforts towards that full delivery.

We know too well that the world's prosperity cannot be achieved without that of Africa. African efforts to eradicate hunger, create jobs and ensure sustainable development must be complemented by sustained support from developing partners. In that context, we urge the international community to give due attention to Africa's priorities, in particular NEPAD, in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda. A global partnership for development will be crucial for accelerating efforts to achieve the MDGs, in addition to enabling the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

Mr. Balé (Congo) (*spoke in French*): Today's debate on agenda item 63 and its sub-items (a) and (b) is the outcome of the Africa-New Partnership for Africa's Development Week. The Week, which also includes the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), was made possible thanks to the initiative of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa and with valuable input from the Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the secretariat of the APRM. I would like first and foremost to express our sincere appreciation to Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz for the dynamism he has brought to leading this Office, as well as to the Executive Director of NEPAD's Office of Planning and Coordination, Mr. Ibrahim Hassane Mayaki, who has promoted NEPAD with great conviction.

I welcome that initiative, which has allowed us to present an Africa that has overcome the weight of its history to take its destiny in hand, uniting around a shared vision of development — an Africa that has taken stock of the challenges of governance and of peace and security so that the changes required to implement that vision can flourish.

My delegation takes note of the Secretary-General's two reports, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: eleventh consolidated progress report on implementation and international support" (A/68/222) and "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (A/68/220). Both provide a thoughtful review of the actions undertaken or that should be undertaken by the United Nations and Africa's other partners to assist Africa and the various pan-African institutions, pursuant to the relevant General Assembly documents and others issued by international conferences, especially in the priority areas identified in NEPAD.

The various statements made over the course of the week on Africa, along with the two reports just mentioned, reassure us that African countries are engaged in a process of profound changes in their economies. Despite the global economic and financial crisis, we must look at the indicators. We can see that the strategic framework NEPAD offers has allowed African countries to make encouraging progress. Moreover, African leadership has become apparent in taking ownership of conflict resolution and in the will to avert conflict through use of African mechanisms.

Africa possesses the assets to make it an indispensable player whose weight will be felt in the globalization of the world. However — and we cannot stress this enough — the countries of Africa face, individually and collectively, multiple constraints that are often complex in nature, and they do not always have the capacity to overcome them.

Africa's destiny is linked to that of the whole world. That is an undeniable fact and a reality that should inspire other regions of the world, and our bilateral and multilateral partners, to concrete actions and measures within a partnership framework that we envision as dynamic and innovative. My delegation shares the analysis of the Secretary-General in his two reports, and I wish to align myself with his recommendations, in particular his emphasis on the need for our partners to keep their promises and honour their commitments and, above all, to continue to support the efforts of the African countries and the African Union in their quest for sustainable peace and development.

That is why the Congo welcomes the commitment of the United Nations and of bilateral partners to work with the Economic Community of Central African States to resolve the crisis in the Central African Republic. We hope that crisis comes to a happy conclusion, based on the framework of rules established under the leadership of the Heads of State of the Economic Community of Central African States, in close collaboration with the African Union supported by the United Nations and the bilateral partners. However, the political process thus undertaken in that country must be accompanied simultaneously by actions to effect its economic and social recovery so as not to dash the hope for a lasting peace, learning lessons from the challenges that prevented a successful outcome of earlier peace processes.

My delegation would like to take this opportunity to stress the importance of and interest in such partnerships, in which the United Nations and Africa's other partners are called upon to support efforts and initiatives at the regional and subregional levels, including the prevention and resolution of conflicts from the perspective of priorities defined by African countries, the African Union and regional and subregional organizations, particularly in post-conflict situations.

The countries of Africa have never shirked their primary responsibility, aware that the future of the continent requires them to be masters of their own fate. The strength of that commitment has led them, collectively and individually, to overcome adverse events and obstacles and to persevere in the implementation of NEPAD, particularly in the light of the outcomes, however modest, that have been achieved in the past decade, as well as the lessons they have learned, which have enabled them to bring hope to millions of Africans and to become a viable partner. That sustained dynamism has made possible the remarkable progress we welcome today.

With that perspective, the Government of the Republic of the Congo has developed its National Development Programme 2012-2016, which is under way as part of the extension of a voluntary policy of integration by undertaking relevant programmes established under the priorities of NEPAD. The Programme is based on five pillars, among which governance is rightly considered the cornerstone of economic and social development. The Congo has subscribed to the process of self-evaluation and evaluation by the African Peer Review Mechanism from its launching in 2003. Internal consultations are under way with a view to complying with that process. Progress towards good governance has become irreversible.

Diversification and growth, social development and inclusion, and balanced and sustainable development are the other pillars that guide the National Development Programme. The development of economic and social infrastructures is the pivot, because the services they generate make possible, inter alia, the interconnection of operators with internal, regional and international markets and ending the isolation of pockets of poverty.

In the context of interconnecting the neighbouring countries of the subregion, the Congo has supported a number of important efforts aimed at regional integration: between the Central African Republic and Chad along the Ouésso-Enyele-Mongoumba axis; Cameroon through Ketta-Sembé-Souanké; Gabon along the subregional axis of Doussala-Ndendé-Dolisie, as well as through Okoyo-Lekoni-Franceville; Angola through Cabinda starting from Nzassi; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the road-rail bridge from Brazzaville to Kinshasa and Ilebo. The majority of those projects are being implemented, except the symbolic integrative project of the road-rail bridge that will eventually link Brazzaville to Kinshasa, which is still in the preliminary study phase. The same applies to the project to connect the electrical grids of Central Africa.

It is commonplace to say that agriculture remains the structural support of African economies due to its high rate of employment — 90 per cent in rural areas, and 60 per cent of the combined total for urban and rural areas. The development of that sector, however, continues to represent a challenge for my country. The Congo joined the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in 2010, but it has not yet managed to allocate 10 per cent of its budget to agriculture, as stipulated in the Maputo Declaration. The Government has nonetheless embarked on a policy for developing that sector. The Congo participated in signing the regional framework in Libreville in April 2013. The signing of the National Pact for the CAADP will take place next month. A dossier will be presented to the partners in which they commit to improving the macroeconomic and business frameworks and to constructing adequate infrastructure.

In order to implement those programmes, the Congolese Government intends to improve the utilization of its own revenues while relying on external resources, in particular commitments made in the framework of certain initiatives, such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the initiative on the transparent management of petroleum resources, which should enable the Congo to increase its capacity to mobilize external resources at favourable rates.

As we work on the development of the post-2015 agenda and sustainable development goals, it seems appropriate to underscore the need to see the two processes as mutually reinforcing and complementary in a coherent and coordinated manner, without, however, sacrificing the development goals that will not be realized, for there are many African countries that will not have attained the Millennium Development

Goals by 2015. Likewise, it is important that the goals we are shaping now reflect the priorities of NEPAD and of Africa.

Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) (*spoke in French*): We have read with great attention and sustained interest the reports of the Secretary-General before us today under sub-items (a) and (b) of agenda item 63.

At the outset, we associate ourselves with the statement delivered on behalf of the African Group on these reports (see A/68/PV.36).

We wish to commend the Secretary-General for the priority he continues to grant to Africa, in the light of decisions taken by the deliberative bodies of the United Nations. We appreciate the foresight, dynamism, zeal and dedication shown by the President of the African Union Commission, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Africa, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the head of the African Development Bank, the Chief Executive Officer of the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and their teams in the service of development in Africa, especially in making short-, medium- and long-term projections, including up to 2063.

With regard to the reports before us and to agenda item 13, we would like to make the following comments and observations.

First, with regard to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, it should be stressed, as affirmed by the Secretary-General himself, that the various continental flagship programmes being implemented under NEPAD, including those on infrastructure, agriculture and governance, are key to realizing the vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful continent. The eleventh report of the Secretary-General on NEPAD (A/68/222) provides an update on progress in the implementation of, and international support to, the NEPAD programme, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary at the same time as we mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity, the predecessor of the African Union.

It is right that this occasion is being celebrated in the context of pan-Africanism and the African renaissance. For those who can recall, our continent has come a long way since the period of slavery, colonialism and, more recently, structural adjustments and the Afro-pessimism of the 1980s. The continent rose from the ashes of all of those trying episodes and is regaining its unity and prosperity, which have been the leitmotif of its leaders since the dawn of time.

We thank the Secretary-General for the great deal of information has has provided over the past 12 months with regard to the support of African countries, their strategic partners and the United Nations system in the NEPAD priority areas.

On the issue of infrastructure, we agree with the Secretary-General's statement in paragraph 111 of his report that the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa holds the key to pan-Africanism and an African renaissance. The various projects envisaged, including in the priority sectors of transport, energy, information and communications technology, and transboundary transportation, are clearly detailed in the report. They are of great relevance for development of Africa and are in various stages of planning, programming and implementation. We strongly support them.

It is important to underscore that such projects broadly rely on funding from Africa, demonstrating that, as African leaders have always asserted, the primary responsibility for the development of the continent belongs primarily to them. Cameroon supports in particular projects relating to roads, bridges, telecommunications and African integration at the national, regional and subregional levels. Our country, for its part, has committed to a broad national programme called Great Achievements, including the construction of ports, power stations and hydroelectric dams, roads, and new and renewable energy infrastructure.

With regard to agriculture and food security, the Secretary-General notes that African countries continue to make progress in implementing the commitments made under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the objective of allocating 10 per cent of their budgets to agricultural development. Our country is firmly committed to this path through various projects planned or being implemented. In his report, the Secretary-General identifies challenges that prevent significant progress by Africa, in particular the lack of funds and the limitations in technological capabilities. We call for the overcoming of those challenges.

With regard to health, the Secretary-General notes that progress has been slow with regard to the target set in the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS of allocating

15 per cent of national budgets to improving the health sector. However, many African countries, such as Cameroon, have made remarkable progress in the fight against the HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases. The Chantal Biya Foundation — she is the First Lady of our country — and the African Synergies organization, which she set up together with other African First Ladies, are at the forefront of these efforts. As emphasized by the Secretary-General, the most urgent challenges that must be dealt with in order to step up progress in the health sector are the lack of training of qualified staff, international migration, morbidity and premature mortality.

On education and training, the Secretary-General notes that African countries have made significant efforts and achieved significant progress, in particular in primary and secondary education, especially for girls. Our country is among the leaders in this field. As he points out in paragraph 38 of his report, regarding challenges, African Governments must continue to promote education policies that better prepare students with the right skills and opportunities for decent employment.

With regard to the environment and tourism, African countries have also made progress in areas such as the fight against soil degradation and drought and desertification, and in wetland conservation and protected areas, as well as transboundary water management and management of natural resources. The continent has seen an increase of approximately 52 million tourists, as noted by the Secretary-General. Our country doubled its share of tourists during the reporting period.

To consolidate that progress, especially in terms of the environment, African countries must receive a fair share of environmental programme funding, in particular in those relating to forests. Need we emphasize yet again that the Congo Basin is the second largest forest reserve in the world, after the Amazon, and that countries that have such reserves, such as Cameroon, are contributing to the best interests of humankind in terms of climate, biodiversity, economy and other so-called global goods? We must therefore ensure that such goods can be enjoyed and obtain due recompense from sharing them with humankind.

I shall now turn to information and communications technology. In his report, the Secretary-General noted the two major NEPAD objectives in that connection, namely, connecting all African countries with one another and with the rest of the world through broadband fibre-optic submarine cables, and the e-Schools initiative, intended to equip all primary and secondary schools with information and communications technology. African countries have made commendable progress in that regard, including in the areas of the protection of intellectual property and information and communications technology governance. Our country is working with the relevant national authorities to develop an extensive programme and projects related to information communications and technology.

Nevertheless, as the Secretary-General emphasizes, since Africa is a diverse continent with many languages, traditions and customs, solutions must be adapted to specific countries' markets, and the African Union must receive support to create an attractive regional home for the pan-African Internet community and the Governmental Advisory Committee of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

With regard to science and technology, the report highlights NEPAD's efforts to forge partnerships and utilize them to promote innovation in Africa through regional networks of centres of excellence in biosciences and African indicators for science, technology and innovation. We support those efforts and emphasize all the initiatives undertaken by Cameroon at the national level through the Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research and Innovation.

With regard to gender equality, women's empowerment and the participation of civil society, the Secretary-General highlights the important commitments made by African Governments in various international instruments and the encouraging progress in honouring those commitments. Cameroon is in the vanguard here as well, with respect to ensuring the rights of women, children and the disabled and the participation of civil society, including youth, in development, for which purpose a national agency has been established.

Regarding the African Peer Review Mechanism, the Secretary-General notes that it has continued to strengthen and institutionalize good political and economic governance and business management in Africa. Thirty-three countries, including Cameroon, have acceded to the Mechanism, 17 of which have already been reviewed. Democracy, good governance and respect for human rights are increasingly better defended in Africa, thanks to the Mechanism, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and

various measures taken by African Governments at the national, subregional and continental levels.

The series of commitments and the progress on the part of Africa, which the Secretary-General notes in his report, and in the various areas I have just mentioned, have not met with firm and reciprocal commitments on the part of the international community. The Secretary-General deplores several shortcomings, including the flow of development aid to the continent, which has remained below the level of the promises made. The number of traditional donors — a source of capital for Africa — continues to fall.

The debt burden of African countries continues to decline. Foreign direct investment and other private flows increased slightly but are concentrated in a few countries and in the extractive industries, while African priorities for industry are aimed at the rapid transformation and enhancement of the added value of primary products in all African countries.

Aid-for-trade resources allocated to Africa have declined. In this somewhat bleak picture, encouraging signs have appeared in Africa's cooperation with some of its strategic partners, especially new emerging countries, in particular those of the South. The same is true of cooperation in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development process, with the announcement by Japan of new funding and with China, the Republic of Korea, India, Brazil, Turkey and the United States also announcing comprehensive or sector-specific funding. The fact remains that all these funds must materialize in order not to repeat the pattern of earlier promises that have yet to be fulfilled. It is well understood that African countries should make every effort to ensure aid effectiveness, as agreed at the conferences held in Paris and the more recent ones held in Busan, Republic of Korea.

The support provided by the United Nations entities is as diverse as the entities themselves and is focused on their respective areas of competence. We welcome all such contributions and hope that their coverage in future reports of the Secretary-General will include a critical analysis based on a projected matrix that defines, ahead of time, the nature, objectives and eventual amounts of each of the expected contributions, validated according to an implementation time table.

With respect to trade, the Doha Round of negotiations should be concluded as soon as possible and should adopt recommendations supporting greater integration of African countries into the global economy through dealing with the structural and infrastructure barriers that impede their participation in international trade.

Finally, we support all the conclusions and recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report, in particular that asking donors to honour their commitments to Africa and the one on creating a United Nations mechanism responsible for following up on commitments made for the development of Africa. The Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, which will serve as the secretariat of that mechanism, should be strengthened. We support the Secretary-General's proposals on this subject, which will be considered by the Fifth Committee.

The report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/68/220) provides an update on the issue by focusing on the major developments that occurred during the past 12 months in Africa, and on the efforts and activities undertaken to strengthen cooperation, conflict prevention and management, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, reconstruction in the aftermath of conflict, human rights, the rule of law, the administration of justice, support for the reform of the security sector, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. All these activities clearly show that our continent is still affected by turmoil, ideological rivalries and the great diversity of its interests.

The current situation in the Central African Republic deserves particular attention with a view to preventing that brotherly country — which the Peacebuilding Commission was already dealing with — from getting bogged down again in an acute crisis with various repercussions for our subregion and the African continent in general. The countries of Central Africa and the African Union have taken important measures to safeguard peace and to return to constitutional order in that country.

Cameroon actively contributes to those measures, as evidenced by, among other things, the participation of a contingent from our country in peacekeeping efforts in Central Africa and the recent appointment of a Cameroonian general to lead the African-led international support mission for the Central African Republic. We call for and welcome the efforts and support provided, or to be provided, by the United Nations and other partners for peace and development

in Central Africa, following the recent appeal and measures taken or envisaged for the Central African Republic by the countries of the community of Central African States.

Beyond that, and in the Gulf of Guinea as a whole, piracy and armed robbery have seen something of a resurgence. It was in order to counteract that phenomenon that, at the urging of the Security Council, the countries of West and Central Africa met in Cameroon on 24 and 25 June and adopted some significant measures, including the creation of a centre for interregional coordination based in Yaoundé. Arrangements are under way to have the centre up and running as soon as possible. We will need the cooperation of the United Nations and other international partners in order to strengthen its effectiveness.

Concerning the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa, the efforts of African countries, which are evaluated quarterly by the Steering Committee of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance, continue to have appreciable results. Our country is once again in the front line in terms of policymaking, as well as with robust measures implemented by the Ministry of Public Health. It should be emphasized that prevention is always better than cure, and to that end, indoor spraying of homes and free distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets are valuable assets in the fight against malaria. Nonetheless, the African and world scientific community must continue to work determinedly to find an effective vaccine against this scourge as soon as possible, with the level of commitment that Africa itself has shown in the quest to definitively eradicate malaria.

As officials of NEPAD, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa put it so aptly in their joint publication of August 2012:

> "The next decade of development in Africa must be driven by renewed efforts towards increasing ownership and maximizing Africa's own internal potential, resources and talents for the continent's development. Many challenges and opportunities lie ahead. Africa will only succeed if it continues on its path of comprehensive political and socioeconomic reforms, hinged on the core values of strong African ownership, leadership and value-driven partnership." (*Africa's Decade of Change: Reflections on 10 Years of NEPAD, p. viii*)

Mr. Sarki (Nigeria): I am grateful for the opportunity to interact in the consideration of the Secretary-General's very interesting reports on sub-items (a) and (b) of agenda item 63 (A/68/222 and A/68/220). We appreciate the opportunity to deliberate on matters of great importance to our region.

First, my delegation aligns itself with the statement delivered earlier by the representative of Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group (see A/68/PV.36).

The economic and development challenges facing Africa are indeed unique, and approaches designed to resolve them must lend credence to a development philosophy that takes due cognizance of local circumstances, recognizes the utilization of subregional, regional and international mechanisms for development, and uses a new paradigm in charting a development path for Africa. Those challenges led to the creation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) more than a decade ago, as Africa's blueprint, with an emphasis on ownership and partnership, geared to securing the economic renewal and development of the continent.

Nigeria reiterates that efforts should be directed towards attaining the established targets for each of the nine clusters identified by NEPAD, and calls on all African countries and their partners to build on existing progress and fully align themselves with NEPAD's operational blueprint. In that regard, we note that failures of past development plans in Africa have had less to do with the lack of effective frameworks and more with haphazard implementation. My delegation therefore commends the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the United Nations development partners and other regional players for their efforts to implement NEPAD's programmes and objectives, and for providing technical and other specialized services to member States.

Since NEPAD's inception, there has been renewed confidence that through its ongoing strategies, Africa will be able to resolve its development challenges. It is, however, imperative to ensure that its broader mandate remains in focus. In that regard, divergent interests must be supplanted by the collective, and member States' commitments to successful partnership must remain unwavering.

Nigeria stresses the need for individual States to strive harder to mainstream the development agenda into their sectoral programmes, using regional blocs

as tools for continental economic integration. Nigeria therefore commends the Economic Community of West African States and its member States for their various contributions, which culminated in the signing in 2009 of the first regional agricultural compact. We believe that such positive steps can be replicated in other subregions and meshed into the larger continental project.

It has been recognized worldwide that NEPAD stands on the planks of good governance, capacity-building and partnership. In order to generate the momentum required to guarantee steady progress towards implementation of the partnerships' objectives, we must not lose sight of the need to boost the continent's capacity to govern and to develop long-term policies and strategies.

While we acknowledge that much progress has been made in implementing NEPAD priority sectors, we believe that more remains to be done with regard to the NEPAD agenda, particularly in the area of infrastructure and development. Nigeria therefore welcomes the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative. We believe that the infrastructural deficit is one of the factors responsible for the failure to attain of many of our objectives for development in Africa. Nigeria is firmly of the view that NEPAD's goals of building strong economic infrastructures and creating a favourable environment for investment remain crucial. It is through that approach that Africa can be pulled out of its current economic difficulties in order to enable it to prosper, as it rightly should.

With regard to sub-item (b), much has been said about the inextricable link between durable peace and sustainable development in Africa. A continent as diverse as Africa can best realize partnership when rancourous impediments give way to lasting peace and security.

My delegation recognizes that conflict, no matter what its size, poses serious challenges to the proper integration of African States, as it hampers the successful implementation of the NEPAD goals. My delegation calls for the continued utilization of the continent's early-warning system aimed at preventing conflicts. In addition, Member States should embrace an effective mechanism to mediate between conflicting interests. It is for that reason that Nigeria chose the theme of advocating preventive diplomacy for peace during its campaign for a non-permanent seat on the Security Council during the past week. There is no doubt that the prevention of conflict is a cheaper option for maintaining peace and security in the world. Indeed, it is becoming evident that the prevention of conflict is the best way to preserve the gains of development. There is, therefore, a need to continue to give new impetus to all conflict-prevention strategies.

Poverty is both a cause and an effect of conflicts in Africa and remains a global challenge, since the effects transcend African frontiers. It is therefore the responsibility of all to engage as positive catalysts in actualizing a conflict-free Africa, in order to ensure that the achievements so far recorded in the region are further consolidated. In that regard, we commend the efforts of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in reconstructing post-conflict countries and providing credible transition and exit strategies. We also call for the continued financial and institutional support of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission.

Moving to the next issue on the agenda, which is the health-related sector, we note that malaria remains a major public health and development challenge in Africa, as well as in Nigeria. However, we have fully embraced the unique opportunities to scale up malaria-related interventions, strengthen our systems and make a major effort to roll back that disease.

In our commitment to accelerate and intensify efforts on malaria control, the Federal Government of Nigeria launched the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2009-2013 for malaria control, which was developed by the National Malaria Control Programme, together with the partners of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, state governments and other stakeholders. The Malaria Strategic Plan addresses national health development priorities, including the Roll Back Malaria Global Strategic Plan 2005-2015 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Malaria Strategic Plan is organized around a balanced package of preventive medicine services to reduce the disease burden and curative services to care for the sick. The Plan also addresses the stated priority of a rapid scale-up of prevention interventions to decrease the infection burden and to rapidly decrease the costs of curative care in terms of drug costs, health capacity operations and household expenditure.

Nigeria has also commenced the development of a new Malaria Strategic Plan for 2014-2020, whose emphasis is on malaria elimination. We also wish to

inform the Assembly that Nigeria was selected as one of the nine countries to pilot the Affordable Medicines Facility-Malaria. That project, which is managed by the Global Fund, receives financial support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Its goal is to reduce the retail price of artemisinin combination therapies to a point where they are as affordable as many of the cheapest antimalarial monotherapies. We also wish to inform the Assembly that the United States Agency for International Development has funded malaria activities in Nigeria.

In 2011, Nigeria became a recipient country under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) of the United States Government. Through the years, we have received a total of $103.7 million in funding for 2011 and 2012. The 2013 PMI operational plan for Nigeria was developed during a planning visit, carried out in June 2012 with the United States Agency for International Development and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention headquarters and field staff. The Global Fund's phase 2 has been targeted at procuring 26 million long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, between 2011 and 2014, with a co-funding option for about 10 million more such nets during that time frame.

Nigeria, along with other African countries, recently adopted the African Union road map on shared responsibility and global solidarity for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, based on the three pillars of innovative financing, universal access to medicines and diagnostics, and committed leadership and governance. We will continue to play an active role in vigorously supporting the objectives of the road map and their beneficial advancement.

In line with our unwavering commitment to multilateral action in the fight against malaria and other diseases, Nigeria hosted the Special Summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja in July 2013. Among other outcomes, the Summit was able to review the level of achievement of the targets set at the 2001 and 2006 African Union meetings, identify gaps, constraints and challenges relating to the achievement of the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases and the MDG targets and also identify new strategies that will enable Africa to chart a new and more realistic course towards achieving those targets. Most importantly, there was renewed commitment by African leaders to addressing those diseases and promoting health and well-being in Africa. The Federal Government has a special interest in malaria elimination and is determined to continue pursuing a framework that will give the necessary support to ensure the elimination of the disease and the achievement of the MDGs and their relevant targets.

Finally, other issues raised in the Secretary-General's report are of great interest to Nigeria and have either been addressed in Committee meetings or will be taken up at appropriate meetings in order to elaborate on their importance and the actions being taken at the national level to implement them competently and in a structured manner.

Mr. Kaganda (United Republic of Tanzania): It is an honour for the United Republic of Tanzania to address the Assembly on this important day for Africa — a day on which we celebrate not only the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, but also the tenth anniversary of the African Peer Review Mechanism and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

We align ourselves with the statements delivered by the representative of Ethiopia on behalf of Africa and by the representative of China on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (see A/68/PV.36).

Africa has made considerable gains in strengthening governance. Efforts are ongoing to promote and reinforce further governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Similarly, many African countries are now embracing democracy and the rule of law and promoting transparent public administration. However, more work is needed to strengthen the gains achieved in that area.

Africa still faces myriad challenges, some of which are chronic. Some areas of the continent are entangled in protracted conflicts that continue to claim the lives of thousands, while displacing millions and hampering development. Steadily, but surely, we are seeing the positive results of African solutions to those African challenges. And we are committed to eradicating conflicts in the continent by addressing the underlying causes.

The United Republic of Tanzania is among the 31 African countries that have voluntarily acceded to the APRM. In so doing, we undertook to promote and

protect democracy and human rights by developing clear standards of accountability, transparency and participatory governance. We have submitted periodic reports to the Mechanism. Our first country report, issued early this year, records remarkable progress on democratic and economic governance and management. It also notes the challenges that remain in translating economic growth into broad-based, pro-poor and inclusive development. The Government has made a commitment to the national programme of action as a way of implementing the APRM recommendations.

Our main task consists of efforts to reduce poverty, inequality and youth unemployment and foster inclusive, transformative development. We believe we can succeed. In doing so, we will count on all social actors and development partners in the spirit of NEPAD.

In celebrating the tenth anniversary of CAADP, we are reminded that agriculture is the backbone of most African countries, including my country, Tanzania, where about 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. In that regard, many Governments have undertaken to increase investment in agriculture so as to increase crop productivity and, ultimately, food security. My Government allocates almost 10 per cent of the national budget to agricultural development and food security and has initiated several public-private partnerships in that sector, taking full advantage of the conducive investment climate in the country.

Another challenge for Africa is malaria. Since 2001, when the General Assembly adopted its first resolution on malaria in Africa (resolution 55/284), we have witnessed enhanced political commitment and global attention in the fight against malaria. At least 11 African countries and 32 malaria-endemic countries outside Africa have reduced the number of confirmed cases of malaria recorded between 2000 and 2009 by more than 50 per cent. Hundreds of thousands of lives have been saved.

Despite the fact that malaria is an entirely preventable and treatable disease, too many people continue to suffer and die from malaria. When 100 people die in an accident, or in war, we are shocked. We should, however, remember that in 2010 alone the disease killed an estimated 660,000 people. In Tanzania, malaria is a leading cause of inpatient and outpatient visits and deaths. Between 30 and 40 per cent of all outpatient visits are attributable to malaria. It is a leading killer of children and pregnant women, who are dying every day.

Malaria control remains a global emergency — even more so for Africa. Malaria-control interventions positively impact overall child and maternal mortality rates and could help in reaching the Millennium Development Goals — particularly Goals 4 and 5, concerning reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, respectively — by 2015. That is why my Government has implemented several interventions to address the disease.

My country has succeeded in reducing malaria prevalence in young children by 44 percent between 2008 and May 2012. In Zanzibar, death due to malaria is near zero. Our challenge in Zanzibar is to sustain that achievement. As for mainland Tanzania, we are replicating the lessons learned from the island of Zanzibar, namely, residual spraying on malaria breeding sites; making available long-term insecticide-treated bednets for every bed; early treatment for those infected with malaria and control and surveillance to prevent the re-emergence of the epidemic.

On the other hand, the Government has embarked on an expensive comprehensive programme to deal with the question of access to health care. The programme will ensure that there is a dispensary in every village and a health-care centre in every ward. The programme will certainly be instrumental in the success of our anti-malaria effort, as it will guarantee prompt diagnosis and treatment. In that endeavour, we need partnerships and support from the international community. We thank our bilateral and multilateral partners that have provided us with financial and technical support. We call for their continued support to complement the Government's efforts in implementing the malaria strategy and eradicating malaria in Tanzania.

The challenge facing the global community is to intensify efforts and commitments in order to avoid reversal of the gains made thus far, and to push for greater progress in sustainable interventions. Many strategies have been put in place to combat malaria. In that regard, we recognize the work of the African Leaders Malaria Alliance to that end.

We have learned that the current strategies alone are unlikely to achieve the goal of eliminating the disease. We also risk diminishing efficacy, due to the development of drug resistance and insecticide resistance on the part of parasites and the anopheles

mosquito, respectively. That is why, on 24 September, the Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria was launched. The Action Framework proposes broad advances in human development and further joint action from global and sectoral ministries directed at village level. We call on Member States and the international community to support that broad global effort.

We also take the opportunity to welcome the Secretary-General's selection of malaria as a priority of his five-year action agenda covering the period 2012-2017. We believe that commitment will promote new partnerships and improve existing ones, with the aim of scaling up high-impact interventions and significantly reducing the number of malaria deaths.

In conclusion, I wish to urge the international community and the United Nations to work more closely and actively with the African Union in an effort to resolve the remaining conflicts and consolidate peace and security in Africa. We need to work together to ensure that malaria control and elimination remains a key priority in the post-2015 development agenda. We must also ensure sustained focus and attention on strengthening health systems and human capacity development to enable malaria-endemic countries to improve their overall response to the challenges.

Permit me to conclude by reiterating our national motto with respect to malaria: "Malaria is unacceptable; let us join hands to eliminate it".

Mr. Gumende (Mozambique): As this is the first time I take the floor since the President assumed his functions as President of the General Assembly, allow me to start by warmly congratulating him and all members of the Bureau on their elections to preside over the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. I wish to reiterate the commitment expressed by His Excellency President Armando Guebuza in the general debate (see A/68/PV.5) to render all our support to the President of the General Assembly for the successful outcome of this session.

Mozambique aligns itself with the statements delivered by the representative of Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group and by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (see A/68/PV.36).

This joint debate is being held against the backdrop of the momentum created by the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Organization of African Unity and the tenth anniversary of the African Union (AU) — a celebration that has reaffirmed the principles and values of pan-Africanism and African renaissance. It has been a year of acclamation of Africa's accomplishments and of reaffirmation of its resolve to fulfil the vision of social progress for the peoples of Africa through democratic governance and economic emancipation. It would therefore have been desirable that this historic moment be celebrated in peace to permit us to focus our attention on our development goals. That is an aspiration that we will continue to pursue with resolve.

In that regard, I welcome the two reports of the Secretary-General under consideration (A/68/220 and A/68/222) and would like to seize this opportunity to express our appreciation for his tireless efforts to uphold the United Nations commitment to supporting Africa's agenda for peace and sustainable development. I also wish to commend the Special Adviser on Africa for his continued engagement to generate effective support for Africa and for undertaking the various initiatives that marked the tenth anniversary of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Peer Review Mechanism.

Since the 1990s, Africa has been engaged in a democratization process that, in its essence, is a recognition that peace and stability can be sustained only in an inclusive society. As a result, at this early stage of our democracies, the steps taken to modernize the judicial system, the consolidation of the role of our civil society and the culture of the rule of law in Africa is a clear and positive indication that we are indeed on the right path.

Galvanized by that belief and by the desire for peace, Mozambique embarked on a democratization process involving a review of its Constitution in 1990 and 2004, first in order to introduce the essential principles for the exercise of a multiparty democracy — namely, the democratic rule of law, the separation of powers and political pluralism — and, secondly, to reaffirm and deepen those democratic principles. In that endeavour, citizen participation in all spheres of life proved to be an enabling tool for inclusive governance. Giving a voice to the people is fundamental in a democratic society, as it allows them to be conscious participants in the national development process. In that regard, the decentralization and devolution of decision-making processes undoubtedly contribute to fostering social inclusion and thus reinforce democracy and prevent conflicts. Similarly, strengthening integrity and transparency mechanisms to guarantee a fair

distribution of resources, through improved access to public goods and services such as education, health, safe drinking water and job opportunities, adds to those noble goals.

As part of its development agenda, Mozambique embarked on a decentralization and devolution process that seeks to ensure a more inclusive and participatory role for all stakeholders, including local communities. To that end, the Government established, among other measures, the District Consultative Board, an institution through which local communities have a decisive role in governance. To further empower the communities, the Government also established an Annual Fund for Local Development, commonly known as the Seven Million Fund, to finance food production and initiatives that have the potential to generate employment in rural and urban areas. Local communities are the sole managers of those initiatives. As a result, we have upheld the rule of law, promoted development and forged more politically and economically empowered communities.

With the advent of multiparty democracy, the holding of multiparty democratic elections became part of our commitment to good governance and the rule of law. Unfortunately, progress in that area is challenged not only by the scourges of poverty and disease, which regrettably continue to affect a substantial part of our population, but also by the occurrence of incidents that are disruptive in their nature and peculiar to countries in post-conflict situations. Our experience has shown that political dialogue and robust democratic institutions and processes represent the most sustainable solution to political instability. To that end, we will continue to use dialogue as the vehicle to nurture a democratic culture under which political forces learn to conform to democratic principles and rules. We also reiterate our commitment to building credible institutions that can adequately address the challenges brought about by democratic governance in our particular context.

In addition, we will continue to count on the African Peer Review Mechanism to address policy challenges, taking advantage of its constructive and inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders. That is, without a doubt, another instrument for confidence-building and for the reaffirmation of our national commitment to values and principles in political and economic governance.

Good governance demands respect for basic human rights, from civil and political rights to economic, social to cultural rights — all inalienable rights embedded in our overarching goals of peace, stability and sustainable development. As we approach the 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the uneven progress in attaining those goals, in particular in Africa, demands that special attention be devoted to Africa's needs. We should therefore strengthen the momentum generated by the Decade to Roll Back Malaria and direct our efforts to measures that go beyond the goal of malaria prevention. Malaria remains a great challenge to Africa's efforts to achieve the MDGs, as it has a direct impact on social and economic structures, affecting the most vulnerable, in particular children under the age of 5, pregnant women, socially disadvantaged groups and people living with HIV/AIDS.

To address the scourge of malaria, as well the other challenges facing Africa, partnerships are of paramount importance. In that regard, we reiterate the call made by the Secretary-General for the United Nations system, Member States and other partners to continue to strengthen their support to and cooperation with Africa.

I would like to conclude by stressing that we are confident that the engagement of Africa, coupled with the commitment of partners such as the Group of 20, the Group of Eight, Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa and others to support Africa's efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals, will allow us to look at the future of Africa with increasing hope and optimism.

The Acting President: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on these items.

The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 63 and its sub-items (a) and (b) and agenda item 13.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.

United Nations A/68/PV.38

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session

Official Records

38th plenary meeting
Tuesday, 29 October 2013, 10 a.m.
New York

President: Mr. Ashe ..... (Antigua and Barbuda)

The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.

Agenda item 40

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/116)

Draft resolution (A/68/L.6)

Mr. Maksimychev (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We welcome the participation in today's discussion of Mr. Bruno Eduardo Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report (A/68/116), which presents the views of Member States condemning the unilateral and extraterritorial economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on Cuba.

Russia's principled position is well known and remains unchanged. Our country, along with an overwhelming majority of the international community, supports the immediate lifting of the economic, commercial and financial blockade of Cuba by the United States. The ideologically motivated and decades-long anti-Cuba embargo is a historical anachronism, an echo of the long-dead era of the Cold War. This unfriendly act, carried out in violation of numerous General Assembly resolutions, inflicts serious damage on Cuba's national economy, infringes on its citizens' legal rights, worsens their living conditions and has a negative impact on the interests of third-party countries.

We believe such damaging unilateral political coercion to be incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and conducive to an atmosphere of increased confrontation in international relations. In that regard, on 22 October, the State Duma of the Russian Federation appealed unanimously to the General Assembly, the national parliaments of States Members of the United Nations and international parliamentary organizations to help end the sanctions against Cuba. Expressing their solidarity with the people of Cuba, Russia's lawmakers emphasized Cuba's right to determine its own path to political and economic development.

Guided by the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, based on the inadmissibility of any discriminatory action or interference in States' internal affairs, the Russian delegation supports the draft resolution of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (A/68/L.6) with its demand for abolition of the blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba.

Mr. Thomson (Fiji): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Group of 77 and China on agenda item 40, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

I would first like to acknowledge the presence of His Excellency Mr. Bruno Eduardo Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

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The Group of 77 and China expresses its deep concern about the continued economic, commercial and financial embargo unilaterally imposed for more than half a century by the United States of America against Cuba. The Group of 77 and China reiterates that the embargo against Cuba contravenes the fundamental norms of international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States. Its continued application violates the principles of the sovereign equality of States and of non-intervention and non-interference in one another's domestic affairs.

The embargo continues to impose severe economic and financial restrictions on Cuba. It has caused and continues to cause a high degree of economic and financial damage. It has a negative impact on the welfare and well-being of the people of Cuba and constitutes a very significant hindrance to Cuba's economic and social development.

The deepening impact of the ongoing global economic and financial crisis and the continued embargo imposed by the Government of the United States — which includes sanctions and the application of extraterritorial national laws against third-party countries' citizens, institutions and companies that establish economic, commercial and financial relations with Cuba — will contribute to further aggravating the Cuban people's hardships. Furthermore, the embargo frustrates efforts to achieve all the internationally agreed development goals, including the all-important Millennium Development Goals, and negatively affects regional cooperation in the area.

The Group of 77 and China has always been firmly against the embargo. That position has been reiterated at its major summits, where the Group firmly has rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, and has called on the United States Government to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba.

The Group of 77 and China would like to reiterate once again its long-standing and principled position on this important matter, and to recall the ministerial declaration of the thirty-seventh annual Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group, held in New York in September. The Ministers firmly rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, and reiterated the urgent need to eliminate them immediately.

The Group of 77 and China is committed to working for the achievement of peaceful coexistence among nations. Such a goal requires that all nations adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful conduct of relations among nations and the rule of law, including international law.

We recall that last year 188 Member States voted in favour of the resolution introduced by the representative of Cuba (resolution 67/4). That number represented an overwhelming majority of the international community, demanding an end to the five-decades-old embargo and full adherence to the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of a State Member of the United Nations.

The Group of 77 and China will again fully support the draft resolution against the embargo (A/68/L.6) and urges all Member States to do likewise.

Mr. Montaño (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): For more than 20 years, Mexico has come to this forum to express its strong rejection of the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba and to set out its opposition to the use of coercive measures that are not supported in law.

We recognize the progress Cuba has made towards meeting the targets established for the Millennium Development Goals despite the negative impact of the embargo, which over half a century has been the main obstacle to the country's further development and therefore to improving the life of the people.

The Government of Mexico reiterates its firm rejection of the application of unilateral measures or laws such as this economic embargo against any State. We must underscore that what is occurring in Cuba flouts and goes against the stance of our countries. No kind of political, economic or military sanctions can be imposed on a State except on the basis of decisions or recommendations by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

Mexico and Cuba enjoy historic ties in a climate of renewed confidence, invariably observing the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular peaceful coexistence.

During his recent visit to Cuba, the Foreign Minister of Mexico recognized the reform process in Cuba and the opportunities it presented for increasing investment, bilateral trade and cooperation programmes and for continuing our high-level political dialogue.

The Government of Mexico has reiterated its firm opposition to the economic, political and diplomatic isolation of Cuba. We therefore have decisively supported Cuba's incorporation into regional integration mechanisms with a view to promoting economic and trade exchanges, cooperation and development.

In keeping with what I have said, and in a gesture of great significance for relations between our two countries, Mexico will vote in favour of draft resolution A/68/L.6 before us today. We believe that this is the least we can do to bring to an end a deplorable state of affairs that has persisted for more than 40 years.

Mr. Gálvez (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour to address the General Assembly on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) on the occasion of the introduction of draft resolution A/68/L.6, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

Since the adoption of resolution 47/19 on 24 November 1992, the General Assembly has successively adopted, each year, a resolution emphasizing the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba. It should be recalled that at its sixty-seventh session, the Assembly adopted resolution 67/4 with the same title, with the overwhelming support of the States Members of the United Nations. Since 1992, 21 resolutions of the most representative and democratic organ of the United Nations, namely, the General Assembly, have time and again requested an end to the embargo imposed on Cuba.

Today, we are meeting to consider this resolution once again. The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States wishes to affirm its support for what will be the Assembly's twenty-second resolution on this matter. It is important to reiterate the underlying motivations for the position of CELAC on this subject. In our view, the commercial, economic and financial embargo imposed on Cuba is contrary to the letter, spirit, and principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

The Charter of the United Nations enshrines rights, obligations and principles that have become part of the legal corpus not only of international law but of humankind. It must not be violated or harmed by any Member. Member States must align their national and international behaviour with the rights, obligations and principles enshrined in our founding Charter. CELAC reiterates those principles, including the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, freedom of trade and navigation, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba began in 1959 and continues to this day. Today, the embargo has become a rigid system of unilateral measures that has been extended over time, creating severe economic losses for the Cuban people, which are felt in the most sensitive areas of their life. We express our deep concern on the strengthening of the extraterritorial dimensions of the embargo, as well as on the increasing persecution of Cuba's international financial transactions, which is contrary to the political will of the international community, as reflected in the resolution.

CELAC reiterates the concern, already expressed in resolution 67/4, regarding the application by States Members of the United Nations of laws and regulations such as the so-called Helms-Burton Act, the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, and the freedom of trade and navigation. The unilateral measures applied under the embargo imposed on Cuba are affecting many companies that conduct business with Cuba in accordance with international law, including the norms established by the World Trade Organization. Over the past year, numerous restrictions and fines have been imposed on international companies, some of them belonging to members of our Community.

We would like to recall that at the CELAC Summit held in Santiago de Chile on 28 January, the member States of our Community issued a special communiqué on the need to put an end to the economic, trade and financial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba, in which they reiterated their strongest condemnation of the application of laws and measures contrary to international law, such as the Helms-Burton Act, including its extraterritorial effect, and called on the Government of the United States to put an end to the application of that Act.

The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States strongly supports the adoption of draft resolution A/68/L.6, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba". We emphasize the incompatibility of the application of unilateral measures, which have no backing in international law, with the letter, spirit, and principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. We call urgently on the United States of America to align its relevant national legislation with the Charter, the resolutions of the General Assembly, the views of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and of all the regions of the world, as well as with the voice of its own people.

CELAC is counting on the support traditionally given to the resolution submitted today for the consideration of this body, which refers to the adverse effects being inflicted on one of our members.

Finally, we call for the respect, with no excuses, for the sovereignty and self-determination of the Cuban nation.

Mr. Dehghani (Islamic Republic of Iran): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Allow me to begin by recognizing the presence at this meeing of His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba. Through him we offer our greetings to and solidarity with the people and Government of Cuba.

Today, we are considering for the twenty-second time a draft resolution on the embargo imposed by the United States Government against Cuba (A/68/L.6). Last year, in an historic move, 188 Member States in the Assembly voted in favour of a similar resolution (resolution 67/4), thereby expressing their support to the people of Cuba and overwhelmingly denouncing the illegal embargo against that country. The overwhelming majority of Member States that supported the resolution clearly showed how the international community stands on this important issue.

The Non-Aligned Movement has always reiterated its strongest opposition to unilateral coercive measures with extraterritoriality effects.

At the most recent Summit of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran in August 2012, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba, which is unilateral and contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, it causes huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. The NAM Summit further expressed deep concern over the widening of the extraterritorial nature of the embargo and rejected the reinforcement of the measure adopted by the Government of the United States aimed at tightening the embargo, as well as all other recent measures carried out by that Government against the people of Cuba. They reiterated that those measures constitute a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and a massive violation of the human rights of its people. The NAM Summit also urged strict compliance with the General Assembly resolutionson this issue.

The coercive measures in place are more than just a bilateral embargo against Cuba, as the Government of the United States claims. They in fact consist of an extraterritorial embargo that affects Cuba's dealings with third countries, which violates State sovereignty and the right to free trade. In so doing, it further flouts international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The embargo, which has been in place for more than 50 years, is also a despicable practice, as it undermines the human rights of the Cuban people. For over 50 years, the embargo has sought a change of Government in Cuba through pressuring and punishing the Cuban people. It has so far failed to achieve that goal, and it will not ever be able to achieve it.

The attempt on the part of the United States Government is characteristic of an era in which lawless actions and behaviours prevailed in relations among States. Despite the huge pressure, the people of Cuba have endured hardship resulting from the embargo over so many decades. They are indeed worthy of praise for the significant progress they have made, specifically in sensitive areas like education, health care and international cooperation, among others. Undoubtedly, the embargo has denied Cuba access to markets, to development aid from international financial institutions, and to technology transfer, which are of great importance for the development of the Cuban economy and for the well-being and advancement of its people.

In closing, my delegation reiterates, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, its call on the Government of the United States of America to comply with the provisions of the 21 resolutions already adopted by the

General Assembly on this issue and to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba.

Mr. Bame (Ethiopia): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the African Group on agenda item 40, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

The African Group associates itself with the statement made earlier by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

For over two decades, the General Assembly has adopted, by an overwhelming majority, resolutions submitted by Cuba on this agenda item. However, over those years, the resolutions have not been implemented at all. The economic, commercial and financial blockade has not been lifted, and it continues to cause unnecessary hardship on Cuba and its people.

In today's world, dialogue and negotiation remain the appropriate way to settle disputes and to ensure peaceful coexistence among States. Africa hopes that the United States, in accordance with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, will put an end to its embargo against Cuba. The African Group also hopes that relations between the two countries will significantly improve. Apart from the benefits in the bilateral area, that will contribute to the promotion of stability and development in the entire region.

In that regard, we would like to reiterate the decision of the 21st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on the matter at its meeting held in Addis Ababa on 26 May 2013. Our Heads of State and Government reiterated their call on and once again invited the Government of the United States of America to lift the economic and trade embargo imposed on Cuba. It is our hope that the United States, in line with the resolutions of the General Assembly, will consider its position with the view to creating a situation for a new chapter in United States-Cuba relations, for which the lifting of the embargo would no doubt lay a very solid foundation.

Africa affirms its full support for draft resolution A/68/L.6 before us on the necessity of ending the embargo against Cuba. We do so, first of all, because it is right. We do so also because Cuba has a proud history in Africa because of its role in Africa's struggle for liberation. The people of Africa will continue to remember that role, and the people of Cuba should continue to be proud of that historic contribution.

Mr. Olhaye (Djibouti): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on agenda item 40, : "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

We thank the Secretary-General for his report on the embargo (A/68/116), which has been in place for half a century despite its repeated rejection by Member States, the United Nations system and regional and non-governmental organizations.

As it has done in the past, the OIC expresses its deep concern at the lingering embargo against Cuba, which contravenes the basic principles governing peaceful relations among States and also violates the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the domestic affairs of States, as well as the sovereign equality of States.

Since 1992, every year, the General Assembly has adopted a resolution highlighting the unacceptable humanitarian cost and effects on the Cuban population of the embargo's many direct and indirect punitive measures, which in all probability have been counterproductive in terms of their impact on Cuba's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Those unilateral measures have helped to infringe upon and impede the development aspirations of the people of Cuba and have continuously frustrated the efforts of Cubans to enjoy decent living conditions. The OIC stresses that the unilateral measures of the embargo imposed on Cuba have severely affected many companies and entities that conduct normal business with Cuba in accordance with international law and within the regulatory framework of the World Trade Organization, thereby causing severe economic and commercial hardship in the nation.

The OIC is fully committed to contributing towards the achievement of peaceful coexistence among nations and adhering to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In the same vain, all nations, regardless of their power, size or natural endowment, are called upon to fully adhere to the principles of mutual respect, the peaceful conduct of relations among nations and the rule of law.

The normalization of relations between the United States of America and Cuba is long overdue; the prevailing situation is unsustainable. We all agree that

it is high time that pragmatism and a sense of purpose overtake the long-running inertia, innuendos, acrimony and distrust. Because of its uniqueness in this otherwise harmonious and flourishing hemisphere, the blockade serves no purpose; it is an anomaly and, indeed, an anachronism that can no longer be justified on political or moral grounds, or in the context of international cooperation.

Finally, the OIC joins the overwhelming majority of Member States in acknowledging the negative impact that the blockade has had, and continues to have, on the welfare and well-being of the people of Cuba, and in calling upon the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba.

Member States of the OIC will again this year fully support the draft resolution against the embargo (A/68/L.6), and urge all other States to do so.

The President: Before giving the floor to the next speaker, I would like to propose that the list of speakers be closed in view of the large number of delegations on the list.

It was so decided.

Mr. Moncada (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the member States of Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), including the associated States of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

I should also like to pay tribute to the presence of Mr. Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

MERCOSUR was founded on the principles of solidarity, interdependence and peaceful coexistence among our countries. We believe that tolerance is the foundation that has made possible the historic convergence on our continent of peoples from all corners of the world. We are linked to our Latin American neighbours by the desire to live in peace, promote mutual understanding, and defend independence and equality among States.

After 53 years of the policy of economic asphyxiation against Cuba, MERCOSUR and its associated States continue to believe that the embargo violates the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, in particular, equality among States, non-interference in their internal affairs and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The embargo measures are against the rights to peace, development and the security of sovereign States. Moreover, those measures contravene the norms of the multilateral trade system and the very nature of the World Trade Organization.

The embargo also violates the principles of justice and human rights, and causes hardship and suffering among the entire Cuba people. It restricts economic and social progress and prevents the achievement of international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We therefore regret the fact that the embargo imposed unilaterally on Cuba by the United States of America still remains unchanged, even in the twenty-first century. An increase in the restrictions on financial transactions between Cuba and third countries is a major hindrance to direct dialogue.

The States members of MERCOSUR and associated States reject, on principle, all unilateral and extraterritorial measures. We believe that such measures cause irreparable damage to the well-being of people and prevent the process of regional integration. We also condemn the implementation of coercive unilateral measures contrary to the principles of free trade. The blockade has been the main obstacle to the economic and social development of Cuba and has hampered international cooperation. MERCOSUR and its associated States reiterate their unconditional support for draft resolution A/68/L.6, reaffirming our commitment to multilateralism as the legitimate instrument for resolving conflicts, an effective way to promote international cooperation and understanding among peoples.

It is clear that the United Nations and the international community reject the inhumane measures in question, which was made clear to us in 2012, when 188 Member States voted in favour of the resolution.

Trying to restrict the ability of the Cuban Government to gain access to what it needs in order to ensure health care, education and technological assistance and to provide food to its people only harms Cubans, who have the right to development. The economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed on Cuba is nothing other than an example of obsolete policies that have no place in today's world. In adopting the draft resolution, the Assembly will prove once again its undeniable political will to defend the ideals of freedom, solidarity and respect for sovereignty and international law.

I shall now speak in my national capacity.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterates its firm rejection and denunciation of the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on the brotherly people of Cuba. Such measures are a flagrant violation of international law and particularly of the respect for State sovereignty, the right of a people to self-determination, non-intervention in Cuba's internal affairs, freedom of navigation and trade and the peaceful settlement of disputes. We have emphasized that such unilateral coercive measures have an extraterritorial impact that affects the freedom to trade enshrined in the World Trade Organization and its constituent instruments and prevents third-party States from maintaining free and sovereign economic, financial and trade relations with the Republic of Cuba.

However, the United States Government's illegal blockade of Cuba has not blocked solidarity among peoples, particularly the cooperation and reciprocity that exist between Venezuela and Cuba. One of the beneficiaries of the cooperation between Cuba and Venezuela has been the pressing issue of our people's welfare in the area of health care. I would like to recall that on 30 October 2000, the then-Presidents of Cuba and Venezuela, Fidel Castro and Hugo Chávez Frías, signed a historically significant cooperative agreement on health, designed to improve Venezuela's health-care system. Tomorrow is the thirteenth anniversary of that agreement, which has made a significant contribution to raising Venezuela's human development indicators and thus to the country's ability to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Attempting to use an embargo to diminish the Government of Cuba's capacity is an interventionist action on the part of the United States Government, but what is even more serious is the attempt to punish a people for choosing their own Government, an issue that runs contrary to the nature of the American people themselves, who surely do not support such a position.

Our Bolivarian Government and people demand that the Government of the United States comply with the resolutions that the General Assembly has adopted since 1991 by an overwhelming majority, and move to immediately and definitively lift the inhumane, more than 50-year-long blockade, which constitutes a morally unacceptable collective punishment. Removing those unilateral measures would represent a demonstration on the part of the United States of its commitment to multilateralism based on respect for international law, which is a key factor in strengthening peace, cooperative solidarity and sustainable economic and social development, including respect for human rights and understanding between peoples.

Finally, we enthusiastically support draft resolution A/67/L.6, which is no less than a cry on the part of the vast majority of the peoples and Governments of the world, asking the United States Government to abide by the standards of international law.

Mr. Bart (Saint Kitts and Nevis): I have the honour to address the Assembly on behalf of the 14 member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), namely, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

CARICOM aligns itself with the statements made by the representatives of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, and of Chile on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Every year for the past 22 consecutive years, we have gathered in this setting to mingle our voices with the many others opposed to the imposition by the United States of its economic, commercial and financial embargo on the Republic of Cuba. For 53 years the Cuban people have endured severe economic loss and stagnation, preventing the expansion of their country's commercial ties to the rest of the world. The embargo has persisted for too long, in spite of the unambiguous and overwhelming objection of a majority of Member States, as demonstrated by the annual adoption of a draft resolution, such as that before us today (A/68/L.6).

Last year, 188 Member States voted in favour of the resolution 67/4, under the same agenda item. The United Nations is made up of 193 Member States. That speaks volumes in the international community. The people of Cuba, however, continue to be stifled by the blockade. The social, economic and humanitarian costs of the embargo are becoming more and more acute. Cuba's security and advance preparedness and the pace of its recovery from disasters are compromised by the embargo's many direct and indirect effects. Indeed, it is in such times of national crisis that the fundamental injustice of the Cuban embargo is brought into sharpest

focus. When viewed in the light of the generosity and selfless assistance that Cuba has kindly accorded other States in times of need, the unilateral application of the embargo against Cuba is seen to be especially ill conceived. Such events underscore the need, not for intensification of punitive measures, but rather for greater regional and international cooperation and solidarity.

As a bloc of States that are small in size, the Caribbean Community greatly values the strength that lies in its collective capacity and will, and maintains a firm stance on common principles that promote our shared objectives. Those principles include adherence to the Charter of the United Nations, multilateralism, sovereignty and free trade. It is in that spirit that the Caribbean Community has remained unstinting in its solidarity with Cuba and in calling for an end to a embargo that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the Charter and serves no justifiable legal, political or moral purpose within contemporary international relations.

Despite such significant challenges, Cuba continues to show itself to be a key regional and international partner and actor. CARICOM member States, in keeping with our policy of mutual respect, of being good neighbours and of respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to have good relations with Cuba, which have remained cordial and resilient despite the continually evolving hemispheric and international geopolitical landscape. Cuba maintains embassies in all independent countries of the Caribbean Community and continues to prove itself to be an integral part of the Caribbean.

In that context, CARICOM and Cuba have developed and enjoyed mutually beneficial programmes of cooperation and trade in a number of key areas, including physical education, sports, accounting, the natural sciences, the humanities, the economy, special education, and health and medicine. In that regard, CARICOM also profoundly appreciates Cuba's proposals for other areas of cooperation with the Community, such as the treatment of physical disabilities, the arts, language training, agriculture and fisheries, water and infrastructure.

In the Caribbean alone, Cuba has built hospitals and clinics, provided medicines and furnished doctors, nurses and other health-care professionals — contributions that continue to be received and remembered with the utmost appreciation. Students from the Caribbean Community have benefited from university educations in Cuba free of charge, and Cuba has unselfishly extended much generosity to the CARICOM member State of Haiti, following the devastating earthquake there. During the fourth CARICOM-Cuba Summit, held in December 2011 in Port-of-Spain, the heads of State and Government of CARICOM issued a statement strongly rejecting the imposition of the embargo and its extraterritorial effects and celebrating the outcome of the Summit in its reinforcement of the strong fraternal bonds between CARICOM and Cuba. That position is reiterated here today.

CARICOM member States also continue to value and enjoy long-established, warm and friendly relations with the United States of America. It is, therefore, in that spirit that we urge its Government to heed the calls of the international community to end the embargo. In that regard, we also encourage engagement in a constructive process of dialogue and the normalization of relations. We believe that that would be in the interest of all parties and would significantly contribute to greater peaceful development and cooperation within the Americas.

We must not be content to be a mere symbol of change. Accordingly, CARICOM delegations fully support the draft resolution before the General Assembly entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba" (A/68/L.6), and we will vote for its adoption.

Mr. Adeeb (India): I am honoured to make a statement on this important agenda item. India associates itself with the statements made by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and the representative of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

This is the twenty-second successive year that the Assembly has been deliberating on the decades-old economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed on Cuba. Every one of those years, the Assembly has repeatedly rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all other forms of coercive economic measures that hurt the progress and prosperity of people around the world. The Assembly has also called upon all States to respect their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law and to repeal and invalidate laws and measures that have extraterritorial effects on the sovereignty of other States and affect the legitimate

interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and freedom of trade and navigation.

Despite the repeated calls of the General Assembly, its resolutions remain unimplemented, in contravention of world opinion. Such disregard of the collective will of the international community expressed through the United Nations undermines the credibility of this institution and weakens multilateralism. India strongly supports the categorical rejection by the international community of domestic laws with extraterritorial impact.

The embargo on Cuba has resulted in immense suffering for the Cuban people. It is a violation of the right of a sovereign State to develop and to enjoy freedom of trade, economy and navigation. The embargo has denied a life of dignity to the people of Cuba and has severely undermined the progress of that country. The adverse impact of the embargo has been made worse by the global economic and financial crisis and the rise in global food and energy prices. The embargo has also denied the Cuban economy access to markets, investments and technology, which are needed for rapid and inclusive development.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has noted that the embargo limits key policy options for the Cuban Government, and its efforts to update the economic model of the country are hampered by the embargo. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has pointed out that the embargo has very negative implications for Cuba's balance of trade and foreign exchange earnings and the country's supply of food and agriculture products, and has a direct effect on the food security of the vulnerable segments of the population. The Office of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Cuba has further brought to our attention the fact that the embargo has a pervasive impact on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of human development in Cuba, affecting the most vulnerable socioeconomic groups of the Cuban population in particular. Those instances are clear evidence of the immense suffering caused to the Cuban people as a result of the embargo.

We believe that differences between countries should be solved through dialogue and negotiation in a spirit of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of non-interference in others' internal affairs. It is of utmost importance that the spirit of multilateralism embodied by the United Nations be respected.

Before concluding, permit me to reiterate India's opposition to unilateral measures that are taken by countries and impinge on the sovereignty of other countries, including attempts to extend the application of a country's laws extraterritorially to other sovereign nations. India joins other nations in calling for an immediate end to the embargo against Cuba. India supports the draft resolution sponsored by Cuba (A/68/L.6).

Mr. Lasso Mendoza (Ecuador) (*spoke in Spanish*): On behalf of the Republic of Ecuador, I have the honour of welcoming the presence here today of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the sisterly Republic of Cuba, Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, who will introduce, on behalf of his people and for the twenty-second time, the text of a draft resolution that is aimed only at achieving justice and is entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

Ecuador will, as always, vote in favour of the draft resolution, because it is a clear way to express our solidarity and consistency in this matter. Furthermore, our Constitution condemns interference by States in the internal affairs of other States, whatever form such interference takes. We therefore openly condemn and reject the infamous Helms-Burton Act, which is indeed the basis for the immoral embargo against the sisterly Republic of Cuba. That unilateral action by the United States generates serious consequences with broad impact and constitutes a clear violation of the principles of sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and freedom of international trade and navigation, enshrined in both the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal instruments.

It is disconcerting that within this Organization we should be talking about the post-2015 development programme and the integration of the pillars of sustainable development, while at the same time we are assessing the economic damage to Cuba's trade and external sector caused by the embargo. It blockades the country's population and clearly weakens all efforts to achieving the internationally agreed goals.

It seems only right that the resolutions of the United Nations be implemented. We have voted in favour of this resolution for 22 years. Not only it is frustrating not to put an end to the infamous embargo, but we are demonstrating the inability of the Organization to bring to fruition processes that are undoubtedly in the interest

of international peace and security — fundamental precepts of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Khalil (Egypt): First of all, I would like to welcome His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, and assure him of Egypt's continued support and solidarity.

I align myself with the statements made earlier by the representatives of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group; and Djibouti on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Sixty-eight years ago, almost to the day, on 24 October 1945, the Charter of the United Nations entered into force. One of its main purposes is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. For the past 53 years, the United States of America, one of the founders of the United Nations, has been violating that noble purpose by imposing a unilateral embargo against Cuba — an embargo that is morally unjustifiable and legally indefensible and which runs counter to the norms of international law.

Last year, 188 countries voted in favour of resolution 67/4, calling for an immediate end to the embargo. Egypt finds it troubling that despite that quasi-unanimous rejection of the embargo, the screws are still being tightened against Cuba, in total disregard of the stance of the international community. The damage caused by the embargo on Cuba is enormous. It affects crucial sectors of the country's economy and the well-being of the Cuban people. The embargo also has negative repercussions on companies and citizens from third countries.

Despite the undue economic and social hardship, Cubans have continued to make developmental gains, most notably in education, health care and gender equality. We salute their determination and resilience in the face of adversity.

The American Administration has recently stated that it will engage with Cuba. Those encouraging words have regrettably not been translated into action. The punitive measures imposed on Cuba persist, and with them the suffering of a brave nation continues. The United States cannot indefinitely ignore the will of the international community. It cannot forever turn a blind eye to what is right and what is wrong. That goes against its values, history and tradition. That is why today we once again send this message to the United States:

(*spoke in Spanish*):

End the embargo now.

(*spoke in English*):

We hope that this time our call will not go unheard.

Mr. Llorentty Solíz (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (*spoke in Spanish*): I wish to start my statement by welcoming the presence among us of Comrade Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia aligns itself with the statements made earlier on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Southern Common Market.

The report of the Secretary-General (A/68/116) once again makes apparent the global rejection of the economic, commercial and financial embargo that the United States of America has arbitrarily and unilaterally imposed against the Cuban people and against humanity. The embargo affects international cooperation. It affects health and food, education, culture and sports in Cuba. It affects Cuba's foreign trade and foreign investment. It has banking and financial consequences. It affects construction, tourism, industry, communications, the energy and mining sector, transportation, civil aviation and the sugar industry. The embargo is an example of the unilateralism with which the United States operates in the world. Despite the embargo, however, Cuba is an example of socioeconomic development, cooperation and solidarity.

Bolivia comes again to join the community of nations to repudiate most energetically the criminal embargo, which has become one of the deepest open wounds that lacerate the spirit of the whole human family. The United States is unilaterally imposing an unjust embargo. The United States is unilaterally imposing an illegitimate embargo. The United States is unilaterally imposing an immoral embargo. The United States is unilaterally imposing an illegal embargo. The United States is unilaterally imposing an extraterritorial embargo that violates the aims, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The United States is imposing an embargo that is damaging the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention in internal affairs, and freedom of trade and navigation. It is imposing an

embargo that seeks to undermine the Cuban people's right to self-determination and the efforts of their Government to fight poverty and inequality.

I have here with me all the resolutions that the General Assembly has adopted against the embargo. For more than 20 years, one resolution after another has rejected the embargo that the United States has unilaterally imposed on the Cuban people. Now is the time for the Assembly and the United Nations to ensure respect for the decisions that the Assembly has adopted.

From this rostrum, the President of the United States described to the members of the Assembly what he called the "exceptional" nature of his country (see A/68/PV.5). If that country is exceptional, then the rest of us, the other members of the international community, by some twist of destiny have not been blessed with such exceptionality. Not only is that speech dangerous; not only is it offensive; not only does it reveal criminal intent with regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the purposes of this Organization; it also shows, as President Evo Morales has stated, the arrogance of a Government that is against all peoples. The Government of the United States is not exceptional, although it is unique. It is responsible for this genocidal blockade, which is without parallel in the history of mankind. It is unique because it does not respect international law. It is unique because it is not interested in multilateralism. It is unique because it also acts with the most flagrant impunity.

Bolivia once again decisively supports the draft resolution that will be presented to the Assembly today (A/68/L.6). We also would like to thank the Cuban people for their wonderful solidarity, which has saved tens of thousands of lives in my country. Once again in this Assembly, the world calls for, the world requests, the world demands an end to the blockade against Cuba.

Allow me, Mr. President, to break with protocol for a moment and conclude my statement by saying: Viva Cuba!

Mr. Wang Min (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): Let me begin by welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on this agenda item (A/68/116).

The Chinese delegation associates itself with the statement delivered earlier by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

For 21 consecutive years, the General Assembly has adopted, by an overwhelming majority, resolutions on the need to end the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba. In them the Assembly urges all countries to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law and to repeal or invalidate any laws or measures that are of an extraterritorial nature, that infringe upon the sovereignty of another State or the legitimate rights and interests of the entities and individuals under the jurisdiction of that State, and that have an adverse impact on freedom of trade and navigation.

Regrettably, however, those resolutions have never been effectively implemented, and the United States continues to impose an economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba. That has inflicted enormous economic and financial losses on Cuba. The data shows that, taking into account the depreciation of the dollar against gold in the international markets, by April 2013, the embargo had resulted in direct economic losses to Cuba in the amount of $1,157,327,000,000.

The embargo has led to shortages of supplies and seriously undermined the Cuban economy, creating tremendous obstacles to Cuba's economic and social development. The embargo has caused enormous suffering for the Cuban people and has severely impeded their efforts to eradicate poverty, promote economic and social development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It has violated the basic human rights of the Cuban people to food, health and education and their right to survival and development. It has not only caused major setbacks for the Cuban economy, but also affected the normal economic, commercial and financial interactions between Cuba and other countries, thereby undermining the interests and sovereignty of third countries.

The embargo against Cuba is strongly opposed by the majority of Member States, as it is a blatant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The call of the international community is getting louder and louder, demanding that the United States Government change its policy towards Cuba, lift the embargo and normalize its relations with Cuba. That fact has been fully reflected in the Secretary-General's report this year.

The Chinese Government has always advocated that countries develop mutual relations on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter while respecting the right of other countries to independently

choose their own social system and development path. China is opposed to any unilateral sanctions against other countries by military, political, economic or other means. Meanwhile, China has strictly followed and implemented the relevant Assembly resolutions. China and Cuba have maintained normal economic, trade and personnel exchanges. Our friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields has been growing. This is what our two peoples want, and it is in the interest of Cuba's economic and social development.

In today's world, dialogue, exchanges and harmonious coexistence represent the mainstream of international relations. Exchanges and cooperation on an equal footing among countries have become the dominant trend. The best way to settle differences and disputes is dialogue on an equal footing and friendly consultation. China hopes that the United States will act according to the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant Assembly resolutions and terminate its embargo against Cuba as soon as possible. China also hopes for a steady improvement of the United States-Cuba relationship, which would in turn advance stability and development in Latin America and the Caribbean region.

China will once again vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by Cuba under this agenda item (A/68/L.6).

Mr. Percaya (Indonesia): Let me begin by warmly welcoming Minister Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla and assuring him of Indonesia's unwavering support for ending the embargo against Cuba.

The delegation of Indonesia associates itself with the statements made earlier by the representatives of Fiji and the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, respectively.

The General Assembly, as the highest political forum of the United Nations, has consistently opposed the unilateral policy imposed by the United States on Cuba. The majority of Member States have expressed their concern about the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba and the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people. While the Cuban people have endured the economic, commercial and financial embargo valiantly for 52 years, that has come at a forbidding cost.

The continued imposition of that embargo violates the principles of the sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations and of non-intervention and non-interference in one another's domestic affairs. It violates international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States.

The Charter is clear on the need for nations to develop friendly relations among themselves. It is equally emphatic about the importance of nations refraining from actions that threaten the political independence of others or lead to interventions in matters that are essentially within a State's domestic jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, the sanctions have also had an indirect impact on countries with economic and commercial ties to Cuba and thus encroach on the sovereignty of other States and their national jurisdictions. The embargo not only creates political complications, it also causes economic, commercial and financial hardships that, on humanitarian grounds, cannot be justified. That is a great burden for a developing country whose people would benefit tremendously from cooperation rather than confrontation. The embargo has caused hardships for the people of Cuba, particularly vulnerable groups. Against that backdrop, the General Assembly must once again reaffirm its position by supporting draft resolution A/68/L.6.

The international community is quite confident that engagement will do more than isolation to advance the noble causes that all States Members of the United Nations subscribe to. Dialogue has always been a constructive avenue for dissolving tensions. The time is ripe for relations between the two principal parties to be transformed through constructive engagement. Lifting the embargo would be in keeping with the spirit of the times. It would also demonstrate unambiguous respect for the principle of non-intervention, as embodied in the Charter and in international law. While it is true that some small, meaningful changes have occurred in recent times, such as the easing of restrictions on travel to Cuba and the removal of obstacles to the transfer of remittances, the preferable outcome is for the embargo to be lifted immediately. We all hope to see the tensions between the two countries resolved and harmonious, peaceful coexistence permeating their relations.

In an international climate marked by cooperation, the embargo has become an anachronistic policy. Indonesia has repeatedly voted in favour of lifting the embargo on Cuba, as an expression of our long-standing and irrevocable commitment to the principles

and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Indonesia rejects the use of any unilateral measures to exert pressure on States. For that reason, it has never promulgated or applied any laws of the type referred to in the draft resolution. We do not support or apply any laws and policies of an extraterritorial nature, since that would interfere with others' domestic affairs as well as with freedom of international trade and navigation.

Indonesia urges the renunciation of the application of laws and measures of an extraterritorial nature that affect the sovereignty of other States, the lawful interests of their subjects or other persons under their jurisdiction, and freedom of trade and navigation.

Finally, Indonesia supports and calls for the immediate cessation of such an embargo.

Mr. Benmehidi (Algeria): At the outset, I would like to welcome His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, and to convey through him the greetings of the people and leadership of Algeria to the people and leadership of Cuba.

Algeria aligns itself with the statements made earlier by the representatives of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; Ethiopia on behalf of the Group of African States; and Djibouti on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Algeria would like to reiterate its deep concern about the continuation of the economic, commercial and financial embargo unilaterally imposed for more than five decades now by the United States of America against Cuba. Annually, for many consecutive years, the members of the General Assembly have adopted, almost unanimously, a resolution calling for the lifting of the embargo against Cuba. That reflects the international community's profound determination to put an end to a situation that has lasted far too long. Through those resolutions, the international community has continued to reaffirm that Cuba, like all other States Members of the United Nations, has the right to freedom of trade and navigation and to expand trade with its economic partners.

In accordance with the principles of its foreign policy, Algeria has always condemned the extraterritorial application of laws and all forms of coercive economic and trade measures, such as this economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba, which contradicts international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Every Member State should respect the principles of the Charter, including, in particular, the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of any other State.

It is a fact that the blockade has a negative effect on the well-being of the Cuban people on a daily basis and causes huge material losses and economic damage to Cuba. Those consequences have been exacerbated by the adverse effects of the ongoing global economic and financial crisis, which has seriously compromised Cuba's development efforts. This is highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General (A/68/116), based on information provided by more than 100 Governments and by a significant number of entities and agencies of the United Nations system concerning the implementation of last year's resolution 67/4. The embargo frustrates efforts to achieve all the internationally agreed development goals, including the all-important Millennium Development Goals, and negatively affects South-South cooperation and international cooperation generally.

Here it is important to recall the long-standing positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 and China on the issue. Accordingly, Algeria will vote in favour of draft resolution A/68/L.6, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

Mr. Imakando (Zambia): I have the honour to address the Assembly on the matter relating to the draft resolution on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo on Cuba (A/68/L.6).

My delegation wishes to align this statement with those delivered earlier by the representatives of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group; and Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Zambia is concerned that after more than two decades, the General Assembly is still debating an agenda item on which there has been overwhelming consensus. This is so because, despite the clear message from the United Nations, the United States has maintained the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba. Unless immediate efforts are undertaken to restore normalcy in economic relations,

history will judge all of us in the United Nations family rather harshly.

The Cold War is long over, and in its place nations have been seeking to consolidate the era of international cooperation, with the United Nations taking centre stage. My delegation therefore urges that we not lose this opportunity for all-inclusive global prosperity and for securing the peaceful coexistence of future generations.

My delegation wishes further to stress that the United States embargo against the people of Cuba cannot have a place in the twenty-first century. Instead, the world should rightly focus its attention on enhancing the livelihoods of all people in all nations, Cuba included. Indeed, the Cuban nation should be helped to consolidate its growth and development in a manner that allows for the free participation of all citizens. In other words, the unilateral embargo has no role when we are setting the stage for the post-2015 development agenda. It is on this score that we stand with the global chorus for the unconditional lifting of the embargo against Cuba.

As a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Zambia has no doubt that the time is ripe for Cuba and the United States to free themselves from a stand-off dating from a long-gone era, when the majority of their current citizens had not even been born. The present generations know little of the cause of the age-old impasse, hence we must give them a chance to enjoy normalcy. We therefore reiterate once again our call on the United States to lift the embargo.

During the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, Zambia was one of the 188 countries that supported resolution 67/4. Our stance is rooted in principle, and we wish to use this occasion to re-state our solidarity with the Cuban people. We remain concerned that their development continues to be unnecessarily impeded to this day. That is in direct contradiction of the spirit of international cooperation that we have all been aspiring towards. For this reason, my delegation is confident that the Assembly will once again deliver a clear message of its support, which His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, will take back to the Cuban people.

Mr. Le Hoai Trung (Viet Nam) (*spoke in French*): As this is the first time I have taken the floor at this session, I would like to congratulate you, Sir, on your election to serve as President of the General Assembly. I am convinced that with your excellent skill and experience, you will guide this session of the Assembly most successfully.

We welcome His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

My delegation associates itself with the statements delivered earlier by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, and of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

The States Members of the United Nations have held substantive and serious discussions, at many successive sessions, on the absolute necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States against the Republic of Cuba. Their common view is that this issue has had significant and wide-reaching implications for international relations and the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The great majority of Member States have expressed their staunch protest against this embargo and have urgently called for it to be brought to an end.

Viet Nam will once again join with the international community to vote in favour of draft resolution A/68/L.6.

(*spoke in English*)

In so doing, Viet Nam entirely shares the view that the embargo unilaterally imposed by the United States is at variance with the purposes of the United Nations and constitutes a violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law. These include sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs, the right of self-determination, peaceful coexistence and freedom of trade. This issue is very much a case about upholding the rule of law at the international level.

We would again like to stress in particular the need for dialogue and negotiations to settle differences or disputes among States. This has proven to be essential to the strengthening of peace and security in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is also essential for peace, security and normal international interactions in all other parts of the world, and for enhancing international cooperation as the international community is facing so many challenges. In this regard, we welcome the call and proposal by the Government of Cuba to discuss

with the United States their differences and issues of mutual interest.

The embargo has obviously caused enormous damage to the socioeconomic development of Cuba and the life of the country's people, especially women and children. For all the many updates and reports about negative impact of the embargo, the human suffering is undoubtedly immeasurable. The embargo is an encroachment on human rights. It is also one of the obstacles that need to be removed to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, the reduction of poverty and the advancement of sustainable development in the post-2015 period. It is very pertinent to the theme of this session of the General Assembly, "The post-2015 development agenda: setting the stage". Viet Nam therefore calls on the United States, in implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions, to lift the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba.

My delegation wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate Viet Nam's support for the right of the people of Cuba to choose their path of development. We appreciate the significant achievements that the Government and people of Cuba have made in many areas, in spite of the numerous challenges. We welcome their active contribution to international cooperation in the region and in other parts of the world to promote friendly relations among countries and in the resolution of issues related to socioeconomic development.

Viet Nam fully subscribes to the contents of the draft resolution before us and again urges its full implementation after its adoption.

Mr. Patriota (Brazil) (*spoke in Spanish*): I too should like to greet Minister Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla of Cuba, who is here among us today.

My delegation aligns itself with the statements made by the representatives of Fiji on behalf of the Gropu of 77 and China, of Chile on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and of Venezuela on behalf of the Southern Common Market.

Brazil reiterates its firm opposition to the economic, trade and financial embargo imposed on Cuba, as well as to the extraterritorial application of domestic laws and discriminatory trade practices. Brazil urges Governments that have not complied with resolution 67/4 to take immediate measures to put an end to discriminatory trade practices and economic, trade and financial embargoes that have been adopted unilaterally.

As a founding nation of the Organization, which was born out of the rubble and bloody remnants of war to celebrate a culture of peace, we call on all Governments to demonstrate their full commitment to international law, diplomacy, the peaceful settlement of disputes, cooperation in the economic and trade area and the primacy of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

Resolution 67/4 calls for an immediate end to the adoption and implementation of unilateral measures that have an adverse effect on other nations and people. The extraterritorial nature of such measures is a flagrant contravention of the basic principles of international law, particularly sovereignty and freedom of trade and navigation. Such action is unacceptable, particularly when it has an impact on humanitarian aid, such as when the Brazilian contribution of $100,000 to the Cuban victims of Hurricane Sandy was blocked by the United States authorities last year. The transfer of funds from the Bank of Brazil branch in Miami to a bank in Geneva is still awaiting clearance from the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury.

Thus, apart from the illegal blockade, which runs counter to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the embargo also affects human rights, the rights of refugees and the rights of women and children, who should, first and foremost, be given priority as the poorest and most vulnerable among us. Brazil commends Cuba for updating its economic model and supports it in its domestic and foreign policies. Cuba's progress is being impeded by the economic embargo, which has afflicted its people for decades.

The Brazilian Government will continue not only to oppose the economic, financial and trade embargo against Cuba, but also to foster friendlier and warmer political and economic relations as a gesture from Brazil in solidarity with Latin America and the Caribbean. We believe that there is no America without the full participation of Cuba in all areas of international relations. Today, there is consensus among Latin American and Caribbean countries regarding the impossibility of holding future American summits without Cuba being present. Calls for Cuba's full freedom and independence have always been made by Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. Today, that is true more than ever before.

Mr. Martins (Angola): Allow me to begin by extending a warm welcome to His Excellency Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Cuba. I wish him a very fruitful stay at the United Nations, a place he knows well.

The Republic of Angola associates itself with the statements made by the representatives of Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group, of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Republic of Angola reaffirms its commitment to putting an immediate end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba, and with that in mind, we will vote in favour of draft resolution A/68/L.6, which we hope will be adopted by a majority during this meeting and implemented thereafter.

Angola joins the international community in condemning the embargo against Cuba, which has lasted more than half a century and which flagrantly violates the inalienable rights of the Cuban people. It is unacceptable that in the twenty-first century, one country's unilateral decision can deprive another country and its people of their right to enjoy their fundamental freedoms and to exercise freely their political, economic or commercial rights.

Angola regrets the continuation of the embargo, even after the General Assembly's successive resolutions requesting all member States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to repeal all laws, regulations and extraterritorial measures that undermine the sovereignty of States, and the rights and legitimate interests of entities and persons under the jurisdiction of such States and that have negative impact on their freedom and their trade and navigation rights.

According to the report of the Secretary-General (A/68/166), there is no record of measures by the Government of the United States that would contribute to ending the embargo against Cuba, even though the restrictions it imposes are contrary to the purposes of the Charter and constitute a violation of international law. In that sense, what is happening in Cuba is a flagrant violation of the rights to peace and development and to safeguarding the sovereignty of States.

The ban goes beyond the commercial and financial relations between the United States and Cuba; it has implications that severely penalize the Cuban people, since it prevents the implementation of economic programmes aimed at the socioeconomic stability of the country as well as its global integration.

Angola reaffirms its commitment to international law, and from that perspective, it supports decisions that contribute to the elimination of all coercive unilateral economic measures used as a means of political persuasion against any sovereign State.

We call on the international community to continue its efforts to deepen its commitment to promoting a constructive dialogue between the two countries for a permanent solution to the problem and to finding a path of normalization in their relations. After more than half a century, the embargo on Cuba is a clear demonstration of a lack of political will, and it is also anachronistic.

To conclude, we appeal to the United States to reconsider its unilateral position, whose negative impact on the life of the Cuban people shows clear signs of inhumanity.

Mr. Govender (South Africa): South Africa aligns itself with the statements made by the representatives of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, of Ethiopia on behalf of the Africa Group and of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

My delegation also extends greetings to His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, who is present here today.

South Africa acknowledges the report of the Secretary-General (A/68/116), which emphasizes, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and the freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments.

Cuba is still in the clutches of the unilateral economic, commercial and financial embargo that was imposed on it by the United States of America over five decades ago, despite the fact that the Assembly has been seized with the matter since its forty-sixth session, which was 22 years ago. The continued unilateral embargo imposed on Cuba constitutes clear disregard for international law. It is also a flagrant violation of the Cuban people's right to development, peace and security. Furthermore, the embargo runs contrary to the principles, purposes and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the

sovereign equality of States and of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of Member States.

In essence, however, what is at the heart of the economic, commercial and financial embargo is an attempt to prevent Cuba from freely deciding on its own political and economic system. After more than 50 years of the embargo, Cuba's economic, social and overall development has been stunted. Misguided as it is, the embargo is one of the major causes of Cuba's economic problems and the main obstacle to its economic and social development. The embargo has unfortunately inhibited every aspect of Cuba's trade, including free access to humanitarian materials such as food and medicines.

There is no legitimate or moral reason to maintain the embargo. We therefore call for the embargo to be lifted urgently. Cuba's prospects for economic recovery and social development will remain elusive unless the economic, commercial and financial embargo is lifted. What is also clear is that as long as the status quo persists, there are very limited prospects for Cuba to benefit in a meaningful way from the United Nations-driven post-2015 development agenda.

What exacerbates the matter even further is that the punitive measures of the economic embargo are applied extraterritorially. Companies, which naturally migrate to larger and more lucrative markets, shy away from conducting business or having trade relations with Cuba. That is due to the fear of the economic and political repercussions that are imposed against parties who are alleged to have violated the blockade. Given that fact, we can say that the prospects for Cuba's economic development are stifled owing to the continued lack of access to foreign direct investment, large-scale tourism and even foreign banking institutions. Despite such challenges, the Cuban people have always remained true to the principle of solidarity, even beyond their own borders. We know this because we have benefited from their solidarity.

It is for those reasons that South Africa has always voted in favour of the draft resolutions on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba and will always be committed to the principles, purpose and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, we support draft resolution A/68/L.6 because it is the people of Cuba themselves — women, children, the elderly and the vulnerable — who bear the brunt of the stranglehold that has suffocated their country's livelihood for over 50 years now.

The President: I now give the floor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, His Excellency Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, to introduce draft resolution A/68/L.6.

Mr. Rodríguez Parrilla (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): The Department of Commerce of the United States has laid out the following conditions that must be met for a license to be issued authorizing any equipment, device or medicine to be supplied to Havana's William Soler Children's Heart Centre: the items in question must be used exclusively to treat Cuban patients; the final destination of the items must be monitored; they must not be used to commit acts of torture or human rights violations; and they must not be used in biotechnological production processes or re-exported. Appendix E of the license questionnaire requires copious documentation to ensure that the Heart Centre is in no way linked to the production of chemical or biological weapons, missile technologies or nuclear weapons.

Dozens of prestigious specialists, at least five renowned United States hospitals and many others around the world know the Cuban Centre very well and know that it specializes in paediatric cardiology and cardiological surgery. Since 2010, it has performed heart surgery on 1,101 children and cared for tens of thousands of little patients. However, the Heart Centre continues to be classified by the Department of Commerce as a "denied" hospital.

Consequently, Cuban boys and girls cannot be treated with an Amplatzer device, which is used to cure inter-atrial communication problems or close vascular short-circuits inside the heart's arterial pathways. Nor can they be treated with devices commonly used for catheterization or receive better quality, cutting-edge anti-arrhythmic and antibiotic drugs for the treatment of heart failure. As a result, dozens of minors have had to undergo thoracic surgeries that could have otherwise been avoided. Another 102 children suffering from pulmonary hypertension could not be treated with nitric oxide, which is one of the best therapeutic drugs available.

Likewise, the Cardiovascular Surgery Institute lacks the spare parts, opaque dyes and complex software necessary to perform echocardiograms. The Frank País Orthopaedic Hospital cannot replace its Sopha gamma camera, which is required for diagnosing malignant

tumours and bone and joint infections. The Pedro Kouri Institute of Tropical Medicine is not allowed to purchase Kaletra, an anti-viral oral solution for children, since it has no license from the Treasury Department to import it. That medicine inhibits the replication of the HIV virus in children who are born with HIV, boosts their immunological system and prevents opportunistic diseases.

The human suffering caused by the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the United States against Cuba is incalculable. It imposes hardship and is a massive, flagrant and systematic violation of human rights. 76 per cent of Cubans have lived under its devastating effects their entire lives. The blockade has been classified as an act of genocide under article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and an act of economic warfare under the Declaration concerning the Laws of Naval War adopted in 1909.

The State Department lies about and manipulates the data on remittances sent by émigrés and creates obstacles to the transfer of small donations by non-governmental organizations, with the purpose of portraying its Government as a donor of humanitarian assistance to our nation. A memorandum from the then United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Lester Mallory, dated 6 April 1960 and declassified 30 years later, states:

> "The majority of Cubans support Castro .. There is no effective political opposition ... The only foreseeable means of alienating internal support is through disenchantment and disaffection based on economic dissatisfaction and hardship ... Every possible means should be undertaken promptly to weaken the economic life [of Cuba], denying money and supplies ... to decrease monetary and real wages, to bring about hunger, desperation and the overthrow of the Government".

It is barbaric and incredible that 53 years later, the same policy still prevails.

The economic damage that has accumulated after half a century of the blockade amounts to $1,126 billion — more than $1 trillion. Nevertheless, we have achieved undeniable results in the eradication of hunger and poverty and with health and education indicators that are renowned worldwide, as well as in promoting gender equality, equality in freedom and well-being, social consensus, citizens' democratic participation in Government decisions, reversals of environmental deterioration and the development of international cooperation with 100 third-world countries. How much more could we have done without that colossal obstacle to our development and the enormous human and financial costs it has imposed on us?

Under President Obama's Administration the blockade has grown even more severe, particularly in the financial sector. Historically, the United States has used the enormous technological power of its recently denounced massive global espionage system to follow and monitor our financial transactions and economic relations. From January 2009 to September 2013, the fines imposed on 30 North American and foreign entities for their relations with Cuba and other countries have amounted to more than $2.446 billion. In December 2012, for the same reason, the British bank HSBC and the Japanese bank Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ were fined $375 million and $8.6 million, respectively. In March 2013, the Reuters press agency suspended its banking and financial information services. The economic siege has been ramped up, and its impact can be seen in the scarcities and difficulties that Cuban families suffer from in every aspect of their lives.

The United States is not a trading partner of Cuba, despite what has been shamelessly asserted by its representatives, because a State to which it is impossible to export products or from which it is impossible to buy services and products cannot be said to be a trading partner. Nor can a State where United States dollars cannot be used in transactions, or whose subsidiaries in third-party countries are forbidden to buy foodstuffs or medicines, owing to the Torricelli Act, which also bans the entry into United States ports for 180 days of any ship in the world that has docked at our island; or a State that prevents other nations from selling to Cuba any merchandise containing more than 10 per cent of United States components or from exporting to the United States any product containing Cuban raw materials. No State can be a trading partner when it implements the Helms-Burton Act, which expanded the extraterritorial scope of the blockade and comprehensively codified the regime change and the eventual intervention in Cuba. No State can be a trading partner when it invokes the Trade with the Enemy Act of 1917, which applies only in war situations and is enforced only for Cuba.

Our small island poses no threat to the national security of the super-Power. Why, then, can Americans

not have access to top-quality Cuban products or Cuban next-generation medicines? Why are their businesspeople losing opportunities? Why are businesses not being opened that could create jobs in a time of crisis? Why can American companies not have access to the new Mariel special development zone? The sanctions remain intact and are being fully implemented. That is not a bilateral issue. The blockade is aggressively extraterritorial and is a violation of international law that damages the sovereignty of every State. It transgresses the international rules that govern trade and the freedom of navigation. The cruel inclusion of medicines and foodstuffs violates international humanitarian law. It is a hostile and unilateral act that should cease unilaterally.

The blockade is the chief obstacle to broader access to the Internet and information and communication technologies, since it restricts our island's bandwidth, increases the cost of connectivity and prevents our connecting to nearby submarine cables. The sanctions seriously restrict contacts between both peoples, and those that are authorized are subject to various conditions and are designed to produce regime change and internal destabilization. Despite the fact that Washington, D.C., has very selectively authorized some cultural, academic and scientific exchanges, they are still severely restricted, while many projects of that kind have not materialized, owing to the denial of licences, visas and other bureaucratic authorizations.

Cuba is the only destination on the planet forbidden to United States citizens. It is a relevant constitutional issue in that American citizens are not equal before the law in such matters, according to whether or not they are of Cuban origin. Cuba's national baseball team has not been able to collect the money owed to it for its participation in the second and third World Baseball Classics, held in 2009 and 2013. The visas of 300 United States runners who intended to participate in the 2012 Marabana marathon were denied. More than 300 musicians who participated in dozens of artistic projects in the United States have not been able to receive their payments.

Cuban emigration is suffering from discriminatory measures. The response to the reform of Cuba's migration law in January has been the continued enforcement of the Cuban Adjustment Act and the "wet foot/dry foot" policy, which encourages illegal and unsafe emigration and human trafficking, resulting in the loss of human lives.

Curiously, the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control confiscated the funds of a British non-governmental organization intended for the purchase and distribution in the United Kingdom of a book by a European author entitled *The Economic War Against Cuba*, published by Monthly Review Press, based in New York. The funds of the Latin American Council of Churches that were intended to cover the costs of its sixth General Assembly in Havana were withheld for three months. The humanitarian cooperation that we extend to dozens of countries, primarily in the areas of medicine and education, is also subject to repression.

The blockade is an uncivilized act that prevents the free circulation of persons, the free flow of information, the exchange of ideas and the development of cultural, sporting and scientific relations.

The United States policy against Cuba suffers from absolute international isolation and disrepute. It lacks all ethical or legal grounds. That has been shown by the more than 180 votes in the General Assembly, the statements made by dozens of Heads of State and Government in the general debate and the opinions contributed by Member States and international organizations to the Secretary-General's report (A/68/116).

President Obama could make use of his ample constitutional powers, without going to Congress, to generate a dynamic that would change the situation. After all, Americans elected him to bring about change. What is to be gained from the inertia of an old, obsolete policy, borne of an antagonistic, unhealthy and ethically unacceptable confrontation that has failed for fifty years? Why not listen to the increasingly prevailing opinion in United States society and among Cuban emigrants, even in Florida, that supports the normalization of bilateral relations and opposes the embargo and the travel ban? Why not accept the fact that we are an independent State with equal sovereignty? Would it not be better to pragmatically renounce the ideological obsession, inherited from United States politicians of two generations ago, a policy that has not worked, and stop spending taxpayer dollars trying, unsuccessfully, to change the Cuban Government?

The State Department's persistence in labelling Cuba, arbitrarily and without grounds, as a State that sponsors international terrorism harms the credibility of the United States, since it was precisely on United States territory that the terrorist actions that caused the

death of 3,478 persons and disabilities to 2,099 were organized. The notorious international terrorist Posada Carriles has found comfortable refuge in Miami, while four of the five Cuban anti-terrorists are serving long and unjust imprisonment sentences. What is preventing the United States Government from setting them free as a humanitarian gesture or act of justice?

The Government of Cuba, with the support of the overwhelming majority and the active participation of its people, continues to pursue a process of far-reaching economic transformation aimed at making our socialist economy more efficient, improving the living standards of the population and preserving the social achievements of the Revolution. Our transformations enjoy broad international recognition and ever-growing cooperation with many nations, in particular those of Latin America and the Caribbean, with which various forms of integration are being strengthened.

The essence of the United States policy towards Cuba remains unaltered and anchored in the Cold War.

The dangers that threaten the existence of our species are grave and imminent. To safeguard human life, we must safeguard peace, and to do so we need a profound change in the way the world's problems and conflicts are addressed and resolved, relying on dialogue and cooperation, without the egocentrism and the philosophy of dispossession that have led to wars and without the use of force or coercive economic measures, which also injure and kill in silence.

It is true that there are big differences between the two Governments, but the only productive way to proceed is to find a civilized way to interact, recognizing that we are neighbouring States but different States and that it is up to each and every people to decide on its own affairs, its political system and its economy, in keeping with its legitimate interests. We must therefore privilege dialogue, negotiation and even cooperation, as far as possible and practicable, to the benefit of both peoples and relations in the hemisphere as a whole.

The recent resumption of talks on migration and postal services, as well as the development of contacts on other issues of mutual interest, such as oil-spill response operations, air and sea search and rescue operations, and air and aviation safety, show that that is both possible and useful.

The Government of Cuba, as an expression of its aspirations towards peace and respectful coexistence, reiterates its determination to make progress towards the normalization of bilateral relations and reiterates its willingness to establish a serious and constructive dialogue on an equal footing and with full respect for our independence.

Once again, on behalf of the selfless, heroic and fraternal people of Cuba, I ask the representatives of the Member States to vote in favour of draft resolution A/68/L.6 entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

The President: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on this item.

We shall now proceed to consider draft resolution A/68/L.6.

Before giving the floor to speakers in explanation of vote before the vote, may I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. Godard (United States of America): The United States strongly supports the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their own future. It is the Cuban Government that continues to deprive the Cuban people of the realization of that aspiration.

Like all Member States, the United States conducts its economic relationships with other countries in accordance with its national interests and principles. Our sanctions policy towards Cuba is just one of the tools in our overall effort to encourage respect for civil and human rights in a manner consistent with the Universal Declaration, to which the United Nations itself is committed. We therefore stand in opposition to this draft resolution, and we call on all other nations that support the Cuban people to oppose this draft resolution.

The United States places the highest priority on building and strengthening connections between the Cuban and American people. Those connections give Cubans the support and tools they need to move forward, independent of their Government. United States citizens engaging in well-defined, purposeful travel remain the best ambassadors for our democratic ideals. The hundreds of thousands of Americans who have sent remittances and travelled to the island under various categories of purposeful travel, as promoted by President Obama, are a central part of a strategy to ensure that Cubans have the opportunities they deserve.

Cubans are helped by the revised travel, remittance, information exchange, humanitarian and people-to-people policies, as well as the alternative sources of information, the chance to take advantage of emerging opportunities for self-employment and private property, and the strengthening of independent civil society. In contrast, Cuba's draft resolution (A/68/L.6) seeks to identify an external scapegoat and excuse the Cuban Government for the island's economic problems. However, the Cuban Government has now publicly recognized that those problems are caused by the very economic policies that it has pursued for the past half-century.

While we note and welcome recent changes, such as those that allow greater self-employment and liberalization of the real estate market, Cuba still has one of the most restricted economic systems in the world. Irrespective of United States policy, it is unrealistic to expect the Cuban economy to thrive until the Cuban Government opens its State monopolies to private competition, fully empowers Cuban entrepreneurs, respects intellectual property rights, allows unfettered access to the Internet and adopts the sound macroeconomic policies that have contributed to the success of many of Cuba's neighbouring countries in Latin America.

I want to make clear that the United States is, in fact, a deep and abiding friend of the Cuban people. In 2012, the Cuban people received more than $2 billion in remittances and other private support from the United States. That was made possible by United States policy choices. In 2012, the United States was Cuba's largest supplier of food and agricultural products; it exported nearly $465 million in agricultural products, medical devices, medicine and humanitarian items to Cuba.

By the Cuban Government's own account, the United States is one of Cuba's principal trading partners. Far from restricting aid to the Cuban people, we are proud that the American people and United States companies are among the leading providers of humanitarian assistance to Cuba. All of that trade and assistance is conducted in conformity with our sanctions programme, which is carefully calibrated to allow and encourage the provision of support to the Cuban people.

We remain committed to policies that support the welfare and human rights of individuals in Cuba, including the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media, as set forth in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To help further the enjoyment of that right, we support Cubans in their aspirations for access to the Internet, a goal that the Cuban Government itself now also claims to support. The Cuban Government has failed, however, to offer widespread access to the Internet through its high-speed cable with Venezuela or to pursue other available avenues for increasing Cubans' access to the Internet. Instead, it continues to impose isolation on the Cuban people, while disingenuously blaming the embargo.

Moreover, the Cuban Government continues to detain Alan Gross, an American citizen, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for facilitating Internet access for Cuba's small Jewish community. The United States calls on Cuba to release Mr. Gross and to tear down the wall of censorship that it has erected around the Cuban people.

The United States continues to call on the Cuban Government to finally allow Cuban citizens to enjoy the political and economic freedoms to which this Organization is committed. The international community cannot in good conscience ignore the ease and frequency with which the Cuban regime silences critics, disrupts peaceful assembly, impedes independent journalism and, despite positive reforms, continues to prevent some Cubans from leaving or returning to the island. The Cuban Government continues its tactics of politically motivated detentions, harassment and police violence against Cuban citizens, such as the Ladies in White, who peacefully seek freedom for political prisoners and advocate on behalf of positive political and social change. The draft resolution serves only to distract from the real problems facing the Cuban people, and therefore, my delegation will oppose it.

We encourage this organ to support the desires of the Cuban people to freely determine their own future. By doing that, it would truly advance the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the purposes for which the United Nations was created.

Ms. Rubiales de Chamorro (Nicaragua) (*spoke in Spanish*): Once again the international community is meeting in the General Assembly to discuss and approve the draft resolution submitted by the sister Republic of Cuba, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba" (A/68/L.6).

Nicaragua, in explaining its vote on the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Republic of Cuba, takes the opportunity to add its voice to the statements made by representatives of the Group of 77 and China, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas. Nicaragua also welcomes the statements by the representatives of the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations, the Southern Common Market, the African Union, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the issue before us.

We appreciate the information provided by our fellow colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, brother Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, keeping us up to date on the resurgence of the economic suffocation policy pursued by the United States of America through its continued economic, commercial and financial blockade, the resurgence of the extraterritorial dimension of the blockade and its increased persecution of Cuba's international financial transactions.

It is quite clear to the international community that the blockade is the main obstacle to the economic and social development of that sister nation and its trade ties with the world, and it is an obstacle to the international cooperation that Cuba gives and receives. Our colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, has provided data revealing the depth of the effects on their exports and imports; the lack of access to international credit; the effects on their health system, education system — in sum, damages in all spheres of life affecting the brotherly people of Cuba.

We have listened again, with pain and indignation, and it is increasingly reprehensible to us that a country as powerful as the United States of America should insist on increasing the suffering of the Cuban people by continuing to violate their most basic rights to life, development, health and education.

We are astounded by the cruelty shown by the various United States Administrations from 1959 to the present day against Cuba — a small, wonderful, supportive and fraternal Caribbean island, as transparent as its waters — only because, following its glorious revolution, it did not continue to allow the United States to use its island as its favourite backyard on our continent.

We have just heard the representative of the United States of America explain his country's vote. It was the same explanation of vote, the same arrogance and the same arguments to justify that absurd, out-dated, illegal and morally unsustainable policy that we hear in this Assembly year after year. Not only have those arguments been rejected by the international community, but every day more sectors of American society — academics, businessmen, members of the religious community, scientists and social organizations — are demanding an end to the blockade and the resumption of friendly and cooperative relations with Cuba, as befits two neighbours on an equal footing, without external interference, imperial impositions, blockades or coercive economic measures.

Today, as it has done year after year, the international community will respond once again in support of Cuba and for the lifting of the unjust, illegal and inhumane blockade. We will vote green — the colour of hope, of nature, of life itself — in honour of and with respect for the people and Government of Cuba, which for over 50 years have resisted and fought and will continue doing so, because the United States will never — and I repeat never — break the will of that heroic people in their struggle for their sovereignty, independence, right to self-determination and policies of solidarity, support, fraternity and brotherhood with the people of the world.

As our President, Comandante Daniel Ortega, recently stated:

> "Cuba, subjected to the most brutal aggressions of the Empire, is the best testimony that peoples' freedom, sovereignty, justice, independence and right to peace can be defended and safeguarded, when a revolution, its ideas and its principles is undertaken by a whole population."

We hope that the current United States Administration will reflect and rectify itself by voting in favour of this twenty-second draft resolution, which voices the international community's call for an end once and for all to the inhuman and criminal economic, commercial and financial blockade against Cuba.

It is imperative that, in the reflection on and rectification of the anachronistic and arbitrary policies towards Cuba that we demand, the United States Government decide once and for all to return the occupied territory of Guantánamo; immediately and unconditionally free the five Cuban anti-terrorist heroes who have suffered in United States prisons for over 15 years, and allow them to return to their families and their people; and immediately remove Cuba from

the list of countries that sponsor terrorism, which is nothing more than a justification by the United States of America for intensifying its practices and policies against Cuba.

Nicaragua reaffirms its well-known position of support for and complete solidarity with the brotherly people and Government of Cuba. As always, we will vote in favour of the draft resolution on the issue (A/68/L.6). That affirmative vote will reflect the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans who have received the militant solidarity of the brotherly people and Government of Cuba in our struggle for our political and economic independence.

The United States no longer has any argument: the international community knows it and so does the United States. The result of the vote will be more than clear. The United States of America, in its imperial obsession with trying to defeat that heroic people through its blockade, has become a State that violates and disrespects the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law and the only obstructionist State to the agreement of the General Assembly to immediately end this cruel and inhuman blockade against Cuba.

The President: We have heard the last speaker in explanation of vote before the voting.

The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/68/L.6, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau

Draft resolution A/68/L.6 was adopted by 188 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions (resolution 68/8).

The President: I now give the floor to those representatives wishing to explain their votes on the resolution just adopted.

Mrs. Kazragienė (Lithuania): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU)and its member States. The candidate countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Iceland and Serbia; the countries of the Stabilization and

Association Process and potential candidates Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well the Republic of Moldova, align themselves with this statement.

The United States trade policy towards Cuba is fundamentally a bilateral issue. However, American legislation such as the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 and the Helms-Burton Act of 1996 has extended the effects of the United States embargo to third-party countries. In the framework of the common commercial policy, the European Union has firmly and continuously opposed such extraterritorial measures.

We appreciate the decision of the Government of the United States to lift restrictions on remittances and family travel to Cuba, but we cannot accept that unilaterally imposed measures impede our economic and commercial relations with that country.

To address the problem, in November 1996, the EU Council of Ministers adopted a regulation and a joint action to protect the interests of natural or legal persons residing in Europe against the consequences of those Acts. Furthermore, at the summit between the European Union and the United States held in London in May 1998, a package was agreed that also sought to alleviate the problems brought by extraterritorial legislation. It covered waivers to Titles III and IV of the Helms-Burton Act, a commitment by the United States Government to resist future extraterritorial legislation of that kind, and an understanding regarding the disciplines for the strengthening of investment protection. It is urgent that the United States implement that agreement.

The European Union's policy towards Cuba was set out in a common position in 1996. Reaffirming the validity of the common position, the European Union in June 2008 lifted the restrictive measures imposed on Cuba in 2003. The dialogue with the authorities in Havana was resumed without preconditions and on the basis of reciprocity and non-discrimination. Five political dialogue ministerial sessions have been held with the Cuban Government addressing issues of common interest, including human rights — a question at the core of relations with all third countries, including Cuba.

We reaffirm our determination to pursue a comprehensive, results-oriented dialogue with the Cuban authorities and with representatives of civil society and the peaceful pro-democracy opposition, in accordance with EU policies. We reiterate the right of the Cuban citizens to make independent decisions about their future. We reiterate our call on the Cuban Government to fully grant its citizens internationally recognized civil, political and economic rights and freedoms, including the freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and free access to information. We call on it to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and, following the visit of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food, to extend invitations to other rapporteurs to visit Cuba. In that context, we welcome the adoption of a new migration law by the Cuban Government as an important step towards the freedom of movement of Cuban citizens.

The existing restrictions on rights and freedoms undermine and offset the Cuban achievements in health care and education. Similarly, domestic Cuban economic policy seriously hampers its own economic development. In that context, we note the adoption by the Cuban Parliament in August 2011 of a package of economic and social reforms, and we expect that those reforms will be extended and implemented in a manner that will address the key concerns of the Cuban population.

The economic, commercial, and financial embargo imposed by the United States contributes to the economic problems in Cuba, negatively affecting the living standards of the Cuban people. The lifting of the United States embargo would facilitate an opening of the Cuban economy, to the benefit of the Cuban people.

Together, we again express our rejection of all unilateral measures directed against Cuba that are contrary to commonly accepted rules of international trade. We urge the Cuban authorities to bring about real improvements in all the areas mentioned.

In spite of continued concerns and criticisms on the aforementioned human rights situation in Cuba, the member States of the European Union unanimously voted in favour of resolution 68/8.

Ms. King (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines): Saint Vincent and the Grenadines voted in favour of resolution 68/8.

We align ourselves fully with the statements made earlier today by representatives who spoke on behalf of the Caribbean Community, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77 and China, and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.

The embargo has been and continues to be a violation of international law. It is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. We take the floor at this time to re-emphasize our deeply held conviction that the ongoing embargo has served only to cause undue suffering to the Cuban people.

In his inaugural address to the United Nations in 2009, President Obama told us:

> "No one nation can or should try to dominate another nation. No world order that elevates one nation or group of people over another will succeed ... The traditional divisions between nations of the South and the North make no sense in an interconnected world, nor do alignments of nations rooted in the cleavages of a long-gone cold war. The time has come to realize that the old habits, the old arguments, are irrelevant to the challenges faced by our peoples... The world must stand together to demonstrate that international law is not an empty promise." (*A/64/PV.3, pp. 10-11*)

We must continue to ask ourselves what place this embargo has in our modern world. And in an interconnected world of open borders and the free movement of people, goods and capital, how can the champions and architects of globalization simultaneously legislate the isolation of one State or place extraterritorial restrictions on commerce, global trade and the movement of individuals? How can the electorate of one country or one constituency or one district determine the cargo and path of a ship sailing into and out of Cuban waters, or the manner in which banks and corporations of other countries conduct their business with Cuba?

Versions of resolution 68/8, adopted today, have been introduced for the past 21 sessions of the General Assembly and have enjoyed near-unanimous support for years. There is no other example of the international community speaking so overwhelmingly and so consistently. However, the embargo remains stubbornly in place, and its negative impacts have intensified since the recent global financial crisis.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is aware that our small population and economy and the waning military significance of the Caribbean region have allowed our needs and concerns to be overlooked by many. As far wealthier nations and institutions have looked askance at our developmental struggles and offer only dubious prescriptions, platitudes and trite clichés, the Cuban people have rolled up their sleeves and given freely of themselves in a manner that has touched the hearts and souls of the Vincentian people. No dollar amount can adequately reflect the value of that support, solidarity and partnership, for which the Cuban people have asked nothing in return. Our appreciation cannot be overstated.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to hope for an evolution in the thinking and actions of our friends in the United States of America on the matter before us today, and we remain unequivocal in our call for the removal of that constraint on the development of our Caribbean neighbour.

Mr. Sin Son Ho (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): It is my pleasure to speak before the General Assembly on the important agenda item before us, namely, the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

My delegation fully aligns itself with the statements made earlier by representatives who spoke on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77 and China, and other regional groups.

Twenty years have passed since the United Nations started its debates on ending the unilateral economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba. The United States blockade against Cuba is the legacy of the Cold War. It is intended to overthrow the legitimate social system chosen by the Cuban people, and it has turned that country into a quiet backyard of the United States.

Due to the United States embargo, the new development efforts by the Cuban Government to improve the livelihood and social welfare of the Cuban people have encountered great obstacles. To make things worse, the United States Congress passed the Helms-Burton Act, expanding sanctions to other countries that wanted to develop economic and trade relations with Cuba. That is an inhumane and undemocratic action, a mockery of the common efforts of the regional countries for peaceful development. The United States embargo against Cuba clearly constitutes a grave violation against basic rights and human rights of the Cuban people.

The anti-Cuban blockade is also a wanton violation of principles stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations on the right to self-determination, sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs

and freedom of trade. It is a typical example of a extraterritorial act to force another country to change its political, economic and social system according to a particular country's values. That cannot be justified under any circumstances. Ending the unilateral economic, commercial and financial blockade by the United States against Cuba is today the unanimous demand of the Member States of the United Nations, including Cuba, that aspire to sustainable development in a peaceful environment.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly condemns the United States for the embargo against the Cuban people and demands the immediate lifting of this sanction, in accordance with the many relevant United Nations resolutions. Based on its consistent stand to oppose all sorts of interference and sanctions against a sovereign State, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as in the past, voted in support of the resolution on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (resolution 68/8).

Once again, we strongly urge the United States to immediately abandon its blockade against Cuba.

Finally, we reiterate our support for and solidarity with the Cuban Government and people in their struggle to safeguard their national dignity and sovereignty against the United States' attempt at a unilateral blockade.

Mr. Manongi (United Republic of Tanzania): The unilateral sanctions imposed against Cuba and its people have endured for over 50 years and have not engendered the intended consequences. That is why we have often appealed to our friend, the United States, that it is about time they were brought to an end. Today, once again, in adopting resolution 68/8 we in this Assembly joined to reiterate our collective call for the unconditional cessation of the embargo against Cuba.

For 50 years the sanctions have had no evident effect except as a curtailment of the basic right of ordinary Cubans to development and happiness. We believe that ending the sanctions would have obvious economic benefits for both Cuba and the United States. As a friend and ally of the United States and Cuba, we see a glittering light at the end of the tunnel. There is hope on the horizon, hope for a lasting solution to an unfortunate situation.

We hope and believe that both the United States and the Cuban Governments can work towards a lasting solution, one that would restore the relations that existed between the two peoples and countries long before the embargo was imposed. We are encouraged by the steps taken by the United States since 2009. We see the lifting of the restrictions on family travel and remittances to Cuba, the expansion of humanitarian exports and the review of regulations for United States telecommunications companies, among others, as promising steps. Much more needs to be done.

On 4 April 2002, then United States President George W. Bush observed, in his remarks on the Trade Promotion Authority Legislation and Extension of the Andean Trade Preference Act:

> "[T]rade creates the habits of freedom [which create] the expectations of democracy and demands for better democratic institutions. Societies that are open to commerce across their borders are more open to democracy within their borders.
>
> "And for those of us who care about values, believe in values, not just American values, but universal values that promote human dignity, trade is a good way to do that."

We agree with former President Bush. Commercial engagement is the best way to encourage more open societies. Indeed, ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba would be a great victory for the values that we have collectively undertaken to uphold, values enshrined in the Charter of this Organization.

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina's vote in favour of resolution 68/8 reaffirms the rejection by the Government and people of the Argentine nation of that type of unilateral, illegal and illegitimate measure. The economic sanctions imposed by the United States since 1962, called an embargo, can be interpreted by some only as a trade and financial war, which could be highly criticized, but let there be no mistake. Its substance, its main goal is political, against the Government of the Republic of Cuba and against what the Cuban people have freely chosen as a way of life.

Those measures are not merely arbitrary and illegal. They also run counter to what the international community and the United Nations have been demanding for more than 20 years. Over the years, Governments of the United States have put forward various arguments publicly to justify the blockade. However, we know that the public arguments have changed. But if we look at

the documents of the various Administrations, we see the real reason behind the maintenance of the blockade. It is what has been said since the very beginning, that its goal is to increase discomfort among the Cuban people through hunger and thus to bring about despair and the fall of the Government.

That endeavour has already failed. It has failed, not just because of the courage of the Cuban people, but because the international community has just expressed itself, with an overwhelming majority, in favour of putting an end to the unfair, arbitrary and illegal measure.

Argentina is firmly committed to multilateralism as a legitimate instrument for the settlement of disputes between States. We believe that the embargo against Cuba, far from resolving disputes, creates new ones. It violates the rules of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. As the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba just said, it blocks a free people from access to minimum goods for health, technology and education. In fact, here, in the United Nations, where we support and want a more just international order, in reality, the disproportionate exercise of the economic clout of one nation against a weaker one not only is unequal but accentuates the inequality and distances us from true multilateralism.

Argentina defends free trade, but not through the survival of the fittest or the law of the jungle. Free trade is also trade that is free of arbitrary impositions that impair the equality of opportunities. Thus, Law 24871 establishes the normative framework with respect to the reach of foreign laws on Argentine territory. It provides that foreign laws will be absolutely inapplicable and without any legal effect if they are intended to cause extraterritorial legal effects through imposing an economic blockade or by limiting investment in a given country in order to bring about a change of Government in that country or to have an effect on the right to self-determination.

It is unacceptable that, despite the repeated and practically unanimous appeal of the international community, especially by the General Assembly, for elimination of the embargo against Cuba, that embargo persists. Cuba is suffering unilateral aggression disguised as mere commercial aggression. I insist that that is unjustified. We must stress the fact that multilateralism defends true democracy throughout the world. True democracy means acknowledging that freedom is the condition of liberation. Some countries simply understand that freedom is freedom of the market and subjugate other countries to military or economic hegemony.

Lastly, Argentina reiterates its position against such measures. We stand together with Cuba as an active member of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States. With passion, agreement and conviction, we shall continue to fully implement the provisions of resolution 68/8.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

United Nations A/68/PV.39

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session

Official Records

39th plenary meeting
Tuesday, 29 October 2013, 3 p.m.
New York

President: Mr. Ashe ..... (Antigua and Barbuda)

In the absence of the President, Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Agenda item 40 (*continued*)

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/116)

The Acting President: Before giving the floor to speakers in explanation of vote or position, I would like to remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. Beck (Solomon Islands): Solomon Islands voted today in favour of resolution 68/8, "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

Solomon Islands commends Cuba for taking the most peaceful path in seeking the unconditional lifting of the blockade through the United Nations. This is the only place where we the international community, countries big and small, gather to ensure that what is moral is upheld, what is right is respected, and what must be undone is lifted.

We continue to believe that each and every country has inalienable rights to define and determine its own political system and to participate in international trade. These are the fundamental principles of international law. The 53-year-old coercive economic, financial and commercial blockade on Cuba has an adverse impact on the people of Cuba and hampers their development and progress, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General in document A/68/116. This morning Solomon Islands was one of the 188 countries that voted in favour of the resolution.

For the past 22 years, since 1991, the world has annually called on our partner and friend, the United States of America, to end the economic, financial and commercial blockade against the peaceful people of Cuba. The resolution reaffirms a commitment of Solomon Islands and the General Assembly to the principles, letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations — respect for the principles of sovereign equality among member States, and non-interference and non-intervention in the domestic and internal affairs of another State.

The world is changing, and changing fast. We speak of rights. Let us uphold those rights. We speak of freedom. Let us respect each State's freedom to adopt its own political system. We speak of the rule of law. Let us conduct ourselves in conformity with international law. We speak of multilateralism. Let us do away with unilateralism.

Solomon Islands has continued to develop and bolster its relations with both the United States and Cuba. We have more than 100 medical students studying in Cuba. As part of growing relations, we have established an embassy in Havana this year. The

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Pacific Islands Forum admitted Cuba as a Post Forum Dialogue Partner. Cuba joins the United States as a Dialogue Partner in my region.

In closing, Solomon Islands calls for the full implementation of the resolution and hopes to see the lifting of the embargo give way to a peaceful coexistence between two great States, the United States and Cuba, as a spirit and constructive engagement unites two very close neighbours.

Mr. Pisarevich (Belarus) (*spoke in Russian*): Today, just as has been the case for more than two decades, the majority of the Member States of the United Nations, including the Republic of Belarus, advocated in the General Assembly a clear and valid demand to put an end to the economic, commercial and financil embargo of Cuba.

We are convinced that it is an uncivilized and unconstructive way of dealing with disputes in contemporary international relations. The Republic of Belarus continues to deem any unilateral economic measures to be a means of exerting political and economic pressure against developing countries. We believe they are contrary to the basic principles of international law and the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents.

We advocate the inalienable right of every State to determine its own development model. Any unilateral attempts by any States to involve themselves in the internal political affairs of other States by using military, political, economic or other forms of pressure are not acceptable.

Belarus calls upon the United States to undertake policies based on unconditional respect for the commonly recognized principles of international law in its relations with Cuba and any other countries in regard to which it is taking coercive measures. Those principles include the sovereign equality of States and non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for the freedom of international trade and internatonal merchant shipping.

At the same time, we believe we must ensure that the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other representatives of the United Nations having responsibilities in international affairs in the areas of peace, security, human rights and sustainable development are more involved in the problem of coercive measures and economic pressure being used by the United States and the European Union.

Based on that, Belarus calls for the creation of special procedures by the United Nations Human Rights Council on the question of human rights and other coercive measures, to call the internatonal community's attention to the unilateral coercive measures applied against Cuba and other countries, which violate human rights. Belarus does not cease to admire the courage of the Cuban people, who continue to fight to defend their State, national digity and sovereignty.

Belarus is proud to support the Cuban sisters and brothers and calls for for an end to the blockade against the Cuban people. We voted in favour of resolution 68/8, with more than 180 other Members of the United Nations.

Mr. Chipaziwa (Zimbabwe): We associate ourselves with the statements made by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, and by the representative of Ethiopia on behalf of the African States (see A/68/PV.38).

We voted for resolution 68/8. Zimbabwe once again expresses its deep concern over the continuation of the comprehensive unilateral economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed against the Republic of Cuba. Those vicious sanctions, which have spanned more than half a century, continue to inflict severe economic hardships on the people of Cuba. Similarly the economic sanctions prohibit Cuba from reaching its maximum potential for trade, economic development and prosperity. The economic blockade also undermines Cuba's right to development.

For twenty-one consecutive years the overwhelming majority of the international community represented in this Hall have consistently demanded the lifting of the trade embargo against Cuba. However, the Assembly's call to lift it have been met with complete defiance. Zimbabwe is of the view that any reasons for the continuation of the economic blockade of Cuba are indefensible, hypocritical and counterproductive. The majority of the Member States of the United Nations have consistently rejected the passing of national laws with extraterritorial impact, and all other coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions which are targeted mainly at developing countries that seek to reassert their sovereignty. As a victim of those

very same ill-conceived illegal, immoral sanctions, Zimbabwe fully understands their impact.

Zimbabwe shares the view that the trade embargo against Cuba contravenes the Charter of the United Nations in regard to all the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States. The sanctions constitute an egregious violation of fundamental norms of international law, as they infringe on the sovereignty of Cuba. Furthermore, the embargo is a violation of the principles of the sovereign equality of States and non-interference in one another's domestic affairs.

Lastly, the embargo against Cuba is contrary to accepted international trade regulations. Zimbabwe therefore joins other countries in condemning the pernicious trade embargo against Cuba and calls for its immediate and unconditional lifting in order to enable the people of Cuba to pursue their economic and social destiny. That, by any definition, cannot constitute a threat to any other State.

Mr. Ja'afari (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, let me welcome the presence of His Excellency Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, and renew our total support to the Government and people of Cuba in the face of the embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba.

My delegation aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as the statement delivered by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (see A/68/PV.38).

The embargo imposed on Cuba for several decades has created an unacceptable precedent in dealings between Member States in a manner that is contrary to international law. It has unnecessarily subjected the people of Cuba to several economic, social and political hardship. It has deepened the suffering of the Cuban people and placed the United States in direct confrontation with the universal consensus rejects the embargo, an embargo that has so far caused losses of more than a trillion dollars for Cuba.

For the twenty-second year, the General Assembly is meeting to reaffirm, by an overwhelming majority, the illegitimacy and inhumanity of the embargo imposed by the United States on Cuba and its people. The embargo is contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, notably the principle of equal sovereignty among States and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States, and to the international instruments pertaining to human rights, international humanitarian law and the principles of international trade.

Regrettably, and despite several resolutions passed by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority and several resolutions adopted by other regional, specialized and political organizations, the economic, financial and commercial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba since 1959 is still in force today, as if nothing had happened. The support by 188 Member States for resolution 68/8 during this session once more reaffirms that the Member States do not see any legal basis for the embargo imposed on Cuba, and that it must be lifted.

The fact that, in this very Hall, Israel voted against the resolution only confirms that it does not respect international law and that it violates international law, clearly supporting illegitimate practices against the rights of Member States of the United Nations.

The Syrian Arab Republic confirms that the unilateral coercive economic measures imposed by the United States and the European Union against Syria are a flagrant violation of the principles of international law. They represent a hegemonic tool of the West and serve only the purposes of oppression and economic and political coercion. Such measures seek to undermine the independence of national political decisions and to interfere in the internal affairs of Member States in a way that runs counter to the provisions of the Charter. They are also a manifestation of a policy of collective punishment that those States pursue.

Such illegitimate and unjust measures can only foment negative feelings towards the West, as the majority of such measures have been imposed by Western States, particularly the United States of America and the States of the European Union. Such measures seek to weaken the Governments of other Member States or to bring pressure to bear on those Governments in order to force them to change their national policies.

My country reiterates its condemnation of the sanctions imposed by the United States of America and the European Union on the Syrian people. We stress the toll of and adverse effects that such illegitimate unilateral measures have had on the life and prosperity of our people. Such unilateral illegitimate measures prevent Syrians from meeting their basic needs,

in terms of access to medications, food, medical equipment, fuel for heating, agricultural needs, civil aviation transportation services and communications equipment. Besides harming the country's economy, such measures also constitute a violation of the collective human rights of the Syrian people.

In that context, we recall that the imposition of coercive unilateral measures is a violation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 66/186, entitled "Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries" and resolution 66/156, entitled "Human rights and unilateral coercive measures", in which the General Assembly stressed its condemnation and rejection of unilateral economic measures, as it considered such measures to be an impediment to healthy trade relations among States and an obstruction to the full realization of the rights provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. In that context, I would mention the right of individuals and peoples to development. Such measures prevent the enjoyment by each and every individual of a standard of living that ensures enjoyment of the rights to health, prosperity and access to food, medical treatment, education and the necessary social services.

In accordance with its mandate, the General Assembly is called upon to take the necessary measures to put an end to the unilateral, unjust and hostile embargoes and economic sanctions policies that are being pursued by some States of the Organization in violation of international law.

In that regard, my delegation would hope that all forms of embargo and unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States on Cuba and many other States, including my country, Syria, will be brought to an end. My country also hopes that the illegitimate, immoral and inhumane embargo imposed by Israel on the occupied Palestinian territories, including the occupied Golan, will be lifted as well. We hope that the voice of the international community, as expressed by the General Assembly and other international institutions and organizations, will be respected by the United States of America and fully taken into account by its legislative institutions. Accordingly, Syria has voted in favour of resolution 68/8.

Ms. Rivera Sánchez (El Salvador) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to make the following general statement after the voting. El Slavador voted in favour of resolution 68/8, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

First, we would like to highlight the fact that this is the first time that El Salvador is making a statement on the embargo before the General Assembly. In a statement he made in the general debate last September, President Mauricio Funes Cartagena said:

> "[We] advocate once again for the lifting of the blockade against Cuba... as I believe that Cuba is part of the American soul and that the blockade is a relic of the past. The brotherly people of Cuba, like all peoples of the world, have the right to seek development and well-being through comprehensive integration." (*A/68/PV.10, p. 4*)

In that context, El Salvador would like to reiterate the importance of fulfilling the provisions of resolution 47/19 of 24 November 1992, which emphasizes the need to put an end to the financial, commercial, economic embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba and calls for an end to that the embargo. It also indicates that under Cuban jurisdiction, the application of national laws with extraterritorial effect violates the legitimate interests of the people as well as the right to all forms of trade and navigation. Those laws are an impediment to all efforts by the Cuban people to ensure social and economic development. Moreover, the mechanisms currently in place to impose the embargo violate the principles governing global economic, commercial, monetary and financial relations as well as numerous resolutions of the United Nations and many other international organizations.

El Salvador reiterates the call contained in a special communiqué issued by a number of Heads of State and Government from South America who met in Panama City at the twenty-third Ibero-American Summit, held on 18 and 19 October. They reaffirmed free exchange and transparent practices in international trade and rejected unilateral coercive measures that affect the well-being of all peoples and their access to and full enjoyment of the benefits of international cooperation in all arenas, and impede the process of integration. One such case is the financial, commercial and economic blockade of the United States against Cuba.

To conclude, I underscore and defend the Cuban cause, and demand an end to the embargo imposed by the United States, which has caused enormous damage to the people and has made no headway towards attaining

the goals set by those who originally advocated it. In addition, I reiterate the deep sympathy and solidarity of the people and Government of El Salvador with the people and Government of Cuba in this cause. There so many reasons to dismantle this anachronism in the twenty-first-century.

Mr. Aung Kyaw Zan (Myanmar): I am taking the floor to explain my delegation's position on resolution 68/8, which was adopted this morning.

My delegation aligns itself with the statements made by the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (see A/68/PV.38).

In keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Myanmar has always strived to promote respect for the sovereign equality and territorial equality of States. Similarly, as a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Myanmar has steadfastly adhered to the principled position of the Movement in opposing the use of unilateral trade and economic sanctions that have been imposed against some members of the Movement for the purpose of exerting political pressure.

As a country that has experienced similar unilateral sanctions before, Myanmar fully understands that the imposition of sanctions on developing countries can have a devastating impact on the efforts of those countries to achieve sustainable development. Myanmar therefore supports the final document adopted at the sixteenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which calls for the international community to adopt all necessary measures to put an end to the embargo against the people and Government of Cuba and protect the sovereign right of all other countries to expand trade and economic relations with Cuba.

In line with previous United Nations resolutions on this item, we firmly believe that constructive dialogue is needed to foster mutual trust and understanding, as well as harmony and peaceful coexistence among the nations of the world. It was in that context that Myanmar voted in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Khitchadeth (Lao People's Democratic Republic): At the outset, I would like to thank the Secretary-General for his report (A/68/116) under this agenda item. My delegation wishes to associate itself with the statements made by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic of Republic of Iran on behalf the Non-Aligned Movement, and by the Permanent Representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (see A/68/PV.38).

We are here today to express our sympathy to the innocent and peace-loving people of Cuba, who have continued to endure the misery resulting from the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against them. That embargo has impeded the Cuban Government's efforts to eliminate poverty, promote economic and social development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, the embargo violates international law, goes against the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitutes a transgression of the rights of sovereign States to peace, development and security.

In accordance with resolution 68/8, Member States must neither promulgate nor enforce any law, regulation or measure that jeopardizes the sovereign right of Member States to participate in the international financial and commercial system. Based on the universal principle of sovereign equality under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, no nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another nation, despite any differences that may exist in their sociopolitical systems. As a sovereign and independent nation, the Republic of Cuba has the right to choose its own political system, as well as its path of development, based on its specific conditions.

In 2012, 188 Member States voted in favour of resolution 67/4 on this item, and this year again 188 Member States voted in favour of resolution 68/8 on the same item. That is irrefutable proof that the battle for the lifting of the blockade is recognized and supported by the vast majority of the international community. Therefore, the blockade must be lifted immediately and unconditionally. The Lao People's Democratic Republic joins the majority of Member States in supporting the Cuban people in that fight. As Members of the United Nations, we should do everything we can to help Cuba to fully reclaim its legitimate right to integrate into the globalized economy.

In that spirit, my delegation voted in favour of resolution 68/8, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

Mr. Osman (Sudan) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, we wish to align ourselves with the statement made by

the representative of Fiji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and with those made on behalf of the African Group and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (see A/68/PV.38).

We welcome the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba in the Assembly today.

We confirm that we support Cuba's position, as expressed by the aforementioned representatives and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. For many decades, the General Assembly, the most representative and significant organ of the United Nations, has called for an end to that coercive measure, which contravenes the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, namely, the unilateral and extraterritorial economic blockade against Cuba. However, that call has been made in vain.

The overwhelming majority of Member States have been calling for an end to that blockade. Today once again, the General Assembly affirmed its position, when 188 Member States voted in favour of resolution 68/8. My country, the Sudan, also voted in favour of that resolution. We have listened to the representatives of several Member States, who stated that the imposition of extraterritorial law contravenes the principles of the equal sovereignty of States and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. That is an issue that we all agree on. However, we have failed to put an end to that practice to date.

Unfortunately, my country, the Sudan, is also a victim, like Cuba, of a unilateral blockade imposed by the United States of America that affects all walks of life, as described by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba. It has especially affected the economic, social and development sectors of the Sudan, just as Cuba has been deprived of its ability to import spare parts for vital sectors of the economy that are needed for development, such as communication, railways and civil aviation, as well as the sugar industry and medication.

I am not exaggerating when I say that the embargo has fuelled conflict in my country, because all the areas that are conflict-ridden are plagued by underdevelopment. The failure to achieve development, which is the result of a lack of resources, can also be attributed to the lack of spare parts for sugar factories and other vital sectors of our economy.

That being said, I wonder — and we believe that this Assembly agrees with us — how the United Nations can draw up a road map for a post-2015 development agenda, combat poverty and achieve sustainable development while we face laws that hinder international trade and impose blockades and embargoes on countries that are striving to achieve a life with dignity for their people and the right livelihood for their nations. How can we save lives, ensure medication, help the elderly, children and the poor while there are countries that deprive people of their basic needs to live and survive? We do not believe that such actions represent the principles for which the United Nations was established.

Today, I call upon the President of this important forum, which represents the voice of all humankind, and the Secretary-General — and I know that both the Assembly and the Secretary-General wish to promote the principles of this international Organization — to speak out, as representatives have already done, and reject any unilateral measures that can undermine the proper foundations of international relations.

We have heard many previous speakers list the unilateral economic measures imposed by certain States. Those measures are in line with other coercive steps that go beyond the sphere of trade and affect other sectors, such as the refusal to grant Heads of State visas and preventing them from attending the meetings of the General Assembly, as happened to His Excellency Mr. Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan. Such measures undermine the credibility of the United Nations. Moreover, if they continue, they will undermine the lofty principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, the foremost among them being the equal sovereignty between States and the promotion of friendly relations among States.

That is why we look to the President and the Secretary-General to raise their voices and reject measures, such as the one by the United States of America that deprived the President of the Sudan an entry visa in violation of the host country agreement. That is a unilateral measure similar to the unilateral economic embargo on Cuba and the Sudan, which has been in effect for many decades. We strongly call upon the President of the General Assembly, as it is his moral responsibility to stop any measures that violate the host country agreement. That is why this morning the Sudan voted in favour of resolution 68/8, which calls for putting an end to the unfair economic embargo.

Mr. Vidal (Uruguay) (*spoke in Spanish*): As in previous years, Uruguay voted in favour of the resolution on this item (resolution 68/8), introduced by the delegation of Cuba, as we believe that the embargo against that country is contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and contravenes the rules of international law, in particular the rules governing international trade and those of the World Trade Organization.

Uruguay's position fits into the broader context of the defence of multilateralism, non-intervention and the peaceful settlement of disputes, which are fundamental principles of our diplomacy. That situation also affects another fundamental principle — the legal equality of States. It is precisely out of respect for that principle that our country rejects any unilateral or extraterritorial coercive measure that violates the rules of international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The clearest contemporary example is the embargo unfairly imposed against the Republic of Cuba. The Eastern Republic of Uruguay has expressed on many occasions and repeats again today its opposition to the economic, commercial and financial blockade against Cuba, which severely affects the well-being of the Cuban people.

As a matter of principle, Uruguay rejects and does not recognize the extraterritorial application of domestic laws of other States in its national legislation. In that regard, we condemn the application of unilateral coercive measures by the United States against Cuba, as they represent a form of pressure and an obstacle to dialogue and the necessary rapprochement between the parties, which we hope will be resumed. By voting in favour of the resolution, Uruguay reiterates its commitment to multilateralism as a legitimate instrument for resolving disputes between States and for promoting effective international cooperation, human rights, security and understanding between peoples.

The Acting President (*spoke in Spanish*): We have heard the last speaker in explanation of vote.

The representative of Cuba has asked to take the floor in exercise of the right of reply. I remind him that statements in the exercise of the right of reply are limited to 10 minutes for the first intervention and to 5 minutes for the second, and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. Rodríguez Parrilla (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): Mr. Godard knows he is lying when he asserts that the United States Government promotes respect for human rights in Cuba (see A/68/PV.38). The embargo is a massive, flagrant and systematic violation of the human rights of the Cuban people and is an act of genocide, according to article 2, subparagraphs (b) and (c) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The United States Government has no moral authority whatsoever to present itself as an accuser in that regard. It is responsible for wars that have killed millions of civilians. It carries out extrajudicial executions with drones and deadly technologies. It applies the death penalty in a racially and socially discriminatory manner, and it commits horrendous legal errors. It also kidnaps people and isolates them from justice in arbitrary detention. It cruelly uses torture and forced feeding in the case of hunger strikes.

The Government of the United States manipulates the issue of human rights as it sees fit. Its double standards destroyed the old and discredited Commission on Human Rights, which imploded when the United States prevented a resolution whose sole intent was to investigate human rights violations at the Guantánamo naval base, which have been committed and are committed against foreign prisoners. With the establishment of the Human Rights Council hope was renewed, but the United States very quickly boycotted it. Today American delegations are again generating pressure, promoting resolutions to support their own narrow self-interests and that lack objectivity, impartiality and universality.

Mr. Godard also lies when he says that the United States provides medical supplies and equipment to Cuba. I ask him if he could give some examples of that, and I invite him to keep doing so. Why then does the United States not lift the embargo on medicines and medical equipment? If what Mr. Godard claims were true, then why is the United States is impeding the free flow of information and Cubans' access to the Internet by preventing Cuba's connection to nearby submarine cables?

It is not true that the United States Government supports the Cuban people's desire to freely decide their own destiny. That country usurped the independence that the Cuban people won against Spanish colonialism, imposed the Platt Amendment, intervened militarily, occupied parts of our territory like the Guantánamo naval base and supported bloody dictatorships. In

taking our freedom, the United States established an economic, political and media blockade, launched an invasion of Playa Girón, exercised State terrorism and adopted legislation, including the Helms-Burton Act, that authorizes full intervention in Cuba. It supports a policy of destabilization and regime change.

The United States delegation is lying when it says that its Government provides humanitarian assistance. In so doing, it cynically counts the multimillion-dollar funds earmarked by the United States Agency for International Development for subversion in our country, the hard-earned remittances and packages sent by Cuban emigrants to their families and the modest donations sent by non-governmental organizations after having overcome numerous obstacles.

Why does the United States Government not respect the constitutional right and the freedom of United States citizens to travel to Cuba as they travel to any other country, including in times of war? Why does it not lift the embargo on the telecommunications sector? Why does it not allow Cuba to be connected to submarine cables to access the Internet? Why does it not eliminate its illegal and subversive radio and television broadcasts? It would be better if it allowed the purchase of American software and the training of specialists, eliminated the restrictions on information, and allowed the use of services that provide technological support, which are currently prohibited in Cuba. Why does it not allow cooperation and exchange programmes between universities and provide scholarships in various areas of science and technology?

The United States pays mercenaries and agents in Cuba. It maintains a quadrennial public budget of more than $196 million to produce supposed dissidents. Mr. Alan Gross, who was punished under due process and who was cared for with the greatest consideration for humanitarian concerns, is a United States contractor who charged large sums of money to undertake subversive activities, using non-commercial technology, against the constitutional order of Cuba. Those acts are also provided for and sanctioned in the United States. The United States Government is responsible for the situation of Mr. Gross and should begin by sitting down and talking seriously if it wishes to find a solution to his case.

The entire world better understands the United States use of new technologies and its networks to impose its military and economic hegemony following the revelations confirming the existence of a United States system of global espionage, including against its own citizens and those of other countries, including the foreign diplomats of its closest allies. The United States is constantly riding roughshod over international law and the basic principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, which Mr. Godard says it promotes.

The updating of the economic model, Mr. Godard, is an issue of the sovereignty of the Cuban people. We are not in the least bit interested in his opinion, nor in the opinion of the United States Government.

The Acting President (*spoke in Spanish*): May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 41?

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4 p.m.

United Nations A/68/PV.40

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session

Official Records

40th plenary meeting
Wednesday, 30 October 2013, 10 a.m.
New York

President: Mr. Ashe ..... (Antigua and Barbuda)

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.

Agenda item 115

Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/302)

The President: Pursuant to General Assembly decision 42/450, of 17 December 1987, and upon nomination by the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly elects the members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

The Assembly has before it document A/68/302, which contains the nominations by the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies in the Committee that will occur as a result of the expiration on 31 December 2013 of the terms of office of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, China, Eritrea, Japan and the Republic of Korea. Those States are eligible for immediate re-election.

I should like to remind members that, after 1 January 2014, the following States will remain members of the Committee: Argentina, Botswana, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cuba, El Salvador, France, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. Those 24 States are therefore not eligible in this election.

I should now like to inform members that the following States have been nominated by the Economic and Social Council: Benin and Ethiopia for two of the three seats among the African States; China and Japan for two of the three seats among the Asia-Pacific States; and Haiti for the one seat among the Latin American and Caribbean States;

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, all elections should be held by secret ballot and there shall be no nominations. However, I should like to recall paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 34/401, whereby the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election. Today is not that day.

In the absence of such a request, may I take it that the Assembly decides to proceed to the election on the basis of dispensing with the secret ballot?

It was so decided.

The President: The number of States nominated from among the African States, the Asia-Pacific States and the Latin American and Caribbean States is equal to or less than the number of seats to be filled in each of those groups.

May I therefore take it that the Assembly wishes to declare those States nominated by the Economic

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and Social Council — Benin, China, Ethiopia, Haiti and Japan — elected members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2014?

It was so decided.

The President: I congratulate the States that have just been elected members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

Members are reminded that the Economic and Social Council postponed the nomination of one member from the African States and one member from the Asia-Pacific States for election for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014. Members are also reminded that there remain two vacancies from among the Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014, and one vacancy, also from among the Western European and other States, for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2015. The General Assembly will be in a position to act on those vacancies upon nomination by the Economic and Social Council.

We have thus concluded this stage of our consideration of sub-item (a) of agenda item 115.

Agenda item 114 (*continued*)

Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

The President: The General Assembly will now proceed to the election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

The 18 outgoing members are: Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Gabon, Latvia, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Pursuant to rule 146 of the rules of procedure, those countries are eligible for immediate re-election.

As of 1 January 2014, the following States will be represented on the Economic and Social Council: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan and the United States of America. The names of those 36 States should therefore not appear on the ballots.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI), of 20 December 1971, and taking into account the number of States that will remain members of the Council after 1 January 2014, the 18 members should be elected as follows: four from African States, four from Asia-Pacific States, three from Eastern European States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States and four from the Western European and other States. The ballot papers reflect that pattern.

I should like to inform the Assembly that those candidates — their number not exceeding the number of seats to be filled — that receive a two-thirds majority and the greatest number of votes by members present and voting, will be declared elected. Consistent with past practice, in the case of a tie vote making it necessary to determine the candidate to be elected or that will proceed to the next round of restricted balloting, there will be a special restricted ballot limited to those candidates that have obtained an equal number of votes.

May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to these procedures?

It was so decided.

The President: In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election shall be held by secret ballot, and there shall be no nominations.

Regarding candidatures of the respective regional groups, the Secretariat has been informed of the following. For the four vacant seats from among the African States, the Group has endorsed four candidates: Botswana, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Togo. For the four vacant seats from among the Asia-Pacific States, the Group has endorsed four candidates: Bangladesh, China, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea. For the three vacant seats from among the Eastern European States, the Group has endorsed three candidates: Georgia, the Russian Federation and Serbia. For the three vacant seats from among the Latin American and Caribbean States, the Group has endorsed three candidates: Antigua and Barbuda, Guatemala and Panama. For the

four vacant seats from among the Western European and other States, the Group has endorsed four candidates: Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, we shall now proceed to the election by secret ballot.

Before we begin the voting process, I should like to remind members that pursuant to rule 88 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order on the actual conduct of the voting. In addition, ballot papers will be given only to the representative seated directly behind the country's name plate.

We shall now begin the voting process. Ballot papers marked "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" will now be distributed. I request representatives to use only those ballot papers and to write on them the names of the States for which they wish to vote. A ballot will be declared invalid if it contains more names of Member States from the relevant region than the number of seats assigned to it. A ballot will also be declared invalid if none of the names of the Member States on that ballot belongs to the relevant region. If a ballot paper of a region contains both the names of Member States that belong to and that are outside that region, the ballot remains valid but only the names of the Member States that belong to the relevant region will be counted. The names of Member States that do not belong to that region will not be counted.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Canadas Borjas (Andorra), Mr. Israfilov (Azerbaijan), Ms. Kamis (Brunei Darussalam), Ms. Tambunan (Indonesia), Ms. Karamane (Latvia), Mrs. Reetoo (Mauritius), Ms. Roopnarine (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr. Sitwamba (Zambia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 10.30 a.m. and resumed at 11.35 a.m.

The President: The result of the voting is as follows:

Group A — African States

Number of ballot papers:	188
Number of invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	188
Abstentions:	1
Number of members present and voting:	187
Required two-thirds majority:	125
Number of votes obtained:	
Togo	184
Botswana	182
Democratic Republic of the Congo	182
Congo	179
Senegal	1
Gabon	1

Group B — Asia-Pacific States

Number of ballot papers:	188
Number of invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	188
Abstentions:	1
Number of members present and voting:	187
Required two-thirds majority:	125
Number of votes obtained:	
China	187
Bangladesh	181
Kazakhstan	179
Republic of Korea	179

Group C — Eastern European States

Number of ballot papers:	188
Number of invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	187
Abstentions:	0
Number of members present and voting:	187
Required two-thirds majority:	125
Number of votes obtained:	
Serbia	182
Russian Federation	180
Georgia	175
Lithuania	1

Group D — Latin American and Caribbean States

Number of ballot papers:	188
Number of invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	187
Abstentions:	1
Number of members present and voting:	186
Required two-thirds majority:	124
Number of votes obtained:	
Panama	183
Antigua and Barbuda	181
Guatemala	179
Mexico	1

Group E — Western European and other States

Number of ballot papers:	188
Number of invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	188

Abstentions:	4
Number of members present and voting:	184
Required two-thirds majority:	123
Number of votes obtained:	
New Zealand	179
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	178
Sweden	176
Denmark	175
Greece	6
Italy	2
Portugal	1
Germany	1
Switzerland	1

Having obtained the required two-thirds majority of members present and voting and the largest number of votes, the following 18 States were elected members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Georgia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The President: I congratulate the States that have been elected members of the Economic and Social Council, and I thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

Before concluding, I should like to announce that the by-election to fill the vacancies resulting from four members from the Group of Western European and other States relinquishing their seats will be held on Monday, 18 November 2013.

This concludes this stage of our consideration of sub-item (b) of agenda item 114.

The meeting rose at 11.45 a.m.